The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SECOND EDITION

THE CAPITAL.

Interesting Revelations in the Safe Burglary Case.

Confessions of a Conspirator.

WASHINGTON, October 28, 1874.

Third Termism.

A statement is made this morning that the third term question came up for discussion in the Cabinet meeting yesterday, suggested by reference to a recent speech of Governor Dix's at the Cooper Institute. Careful inquiry shows that there was no discussion whatever of the subject. The President, however, said incidentally, in a private conversation with several members of the Cabinet, as he did to-day to a friendly visitor, that this agitation was due solely to certain newspapers, and not to anything he ever said or intimated on the subject.

The Safe Burglary Case

was continued to-day, and the examination of Zirruth resumed. He testified that he met Nettleship at his house in Newark. Nettleship said: "Well, let us settle up." Nettleship induced witness to sign his name as Jacob Miller; made witness sign papers as receipts for money Nettleship had paid him. The amount was two hundred dollars, but Nettleship made witness sign for the sum of three hundred and eighty dollars. Nettleship expressed great concern to him lest he (witness) should be called upon to appear before the Grand Jury during their investigation of the burglary case, and offered him one hundred dollars a month and the payment of ten dollars a week to his family pending his absence if he would get out of the way. Witness consented and left Washington. Nettleship wrote a letter for him to come home, and now wanted him to go to Washington and swear before the investigating committee that he had never seen him (Nettleship) in Washington. Witness refused to do so. Albert Cunz, one of Whitely's detectives, called at the house of witness to see if he was going to leave the country. Nettleship also asked witness what Whitely was going to do. Witness replied that he was going to Washington to testify. Nettleship said: "For God's sake, don't do it. Have some regard for my family, even if you have none for me." On another occasion Nettleship came to witness, and asking him what he was going to do. Witness said he was going to Washington to deliver himself up. Nettleship offered witness $1,000 for himself and $500 for his family if he would go to Europe and stay six months. Witness agreed to accept it. Nettleship asked witness to wait a few days till he could get money from Washington. He said that Harrington—

The counsel here interrupted witness, remarking, "You may stop there."

But Harington and Davidge both said: "On our part we waive that. Let it come. Let us have it."

Witness, resuming, said: Nettleship told witness that Harrington had been using so much money with Benton that he was a little short but plenty would be coming in a few days. Several persons called to see witness at different times during the next few days, and tried to get him to leave the country immediately, and offered him $1,000 to go to Montreal at once. Deputy Marshal Bailey afterwards took witnes to Jersey to send him out of the country. McCurry there; got a ticket for Liverpool, and paid for it himself. Curry took witness on board a tug and carried him out to a steamer and paid him $1,000, with the price of the ticket deducted. Curry bid witness "Good-bye," and got into the tug to return to the city, but witness got into the tug on the other side of the steamer and returned to the city, and telegraphed to Downs that he was there and ready to go to Washington. Witness was in the saloon on the steamer he was sent for to go over to the Chief's headquarters in New York. Witness was told that Chief Whitely wanted to see him; went over and saw Whitely. Nettleship and Cunz. Nettleship asked witness if he was going down to Washington to testify, that he had never seen Nettleship or Hayes in Washington, or ever had anything to do with them. Witness said he was not going to tell a falsehood, and would not go. Whitely was present during this conversation a part of the time.

Internal Revenue Receipts

The internal revenue receipts for this month will be about $9,000,000.

RELIGIOUS.

Protestant Episcopal Convention.

NEW YORK, October 28.—In the General Protestant Episcopal Convention, to-day, Rev. Dr. Farrington, on behalf of the Committee on Theological Seminaries, presented their report, which was placed on the calendar.

Dr. Kidney, of Minnesota, offered some resolutions asking that a committee be appointed, consisting of three Bishops, three presbyters and three laymen, to report at the next General Convention a canon on constitutional amendments and legislation, if deemed necessary, for the authorized division of the Synod, of dioceses, or some kind of ecclesiastical union of dioceses within the same State or Commonwealth.

The Committee on Canons reported unfavorably on the report of the Joint Committee on Deaconesses.

H. Burgwin, of Pittsburgh, moved that a Committee of Conference on the organization of the Church be appointed, and Rev. Dr. Andrews and Messrs. Burgwin and Otis were appointed such committee.

Rev. Dr. Spalding, of Pittsburgh, was given leave to make an explanation of his vote yesterday against the Canon on Ritual. He desired some legislation on the subject, and if an opportunity had been given he would have voted for any of the proposed substitutes or amendments. He considered the Canon, however, to be of the nature of class legislation.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Getz, of Pittsburgh, a joint committee on the selection of the place of the next General Convention was appointed to confer with a committee of the House of Bishops on the time of adjourning the present Convention.

The joint committee on the place for holding the next General Convention reported in favor of Boston.

The same committee also reported in favor of ending the session of the Convention on Saturday at 5 o'clock. Laid on the table.

Message 57 from the House of Bishops was read, asking the House of Deputies to appoint a standing committee on Indian affairs, to act in conjunction with the Board of Missions and supervise the agencies under their care. This message was concurred in.

Business on the calendar was then taken up, and the reports of the Committee on Canons Nos. 11, 12 and 13, presented on the twelfth day, were read and adopted without any discussion.

The following reports were also adopted: Report of the Committee on Cannon No. 10; on messages from the House of Bishops Nos. 12, 13, 16 and 17. Report of the Committee on Prayer Book, made on the twelfth day, touching the Nicene creed, and a resolution reported on the same day by the Committee on the State of the Church in regard to the church building associations.

The resolution respecting the alteration of article 4 of the Constitution, reported on the fourteenth day by the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, was voted on by dioceses and orders, and unanimously adopted. The report of the joint committee on new lectionary for week days in Lent was read.

Adjourned.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

The Dyke at St. Louis Injuring Property on the Illinois Shore.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., October 28.—Governor Beveridge to-day sent a letter to Mayor Brown, of St. Louis, stating that he advised that the dyke built by the city of St. Louis at the foot of Bryan street, near the head of Arsenal Island, about seven hundred and fifty feet eastward into the river, has caused the main current, heretofore flowing west of the island, to flow east of the island, and with such force upon the Illinois shore as to do great damage to private rights and private property, and suggesting that as the dyke has been built by the city of St. Louis, that it would be only a matter of justice and amity between the citizens of the two States that the city should take prompt and effective measures to remedy the evil, either by removing the dyke, which would be only a partial remedy, or by building a dyke from the Illinois shore westward in such manner as to divert the main channel into the old bed of the river west of the island. Such a dyke should be located and constructed to protect the interests of all and to do no damage to any citizen or to navigation. The Governor asks that the Mayor present this matter to the authorities of St. Louis, and urge upon them speedy action in the premises.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 28, 1874.

Sales of Scranton Coal.

Sixty-two thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold to-day, at the following rates: Steamboat, $5.47½@5.50; grate, 5.22½@5.37½; egg, $5.57½@5.70; stove, $6.15@6.20; chestnut, $5.

Races at Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., October 28.—First race, purse $400, for horses that never beat 2:45. Bertie won the race in three straight heats. Time 2:32½, 2:31¾ and 2:33½.

Second race, for a purse of $700, for 2:28 horses. Four heats were trotted. The race was not concluded, and was postponed until to-morrow on account of the lateness of the day.

FOREIGN.

Cotton Mill Holocaust in England.

Count von Arnim Released on Bail.

GERMANY.

Count von Arnim Released on Bail.

BERLIN, October 28.—The preliminary examination of Count von Arnim terminated yesterday. The Count was released on 100,000 thalers bail. He will probably go to Nice for the benefit of his health.

Studying Postal Arrangements.

Messrs. Blackfan and Rumbusch, the American delegates to the International Postal Congress at Berne, have arrived in Berlin, to study the German postal arrangements.

Protection of Emigrants.

BERLIN, October 28.—The *National Zeitung* contradicts the report of the reopening of negotiations between Germany and America in connection with the treaty for the protection of emigrants, and says that the question has not been discussed by the Imperial Ministry for some time. The *Zeitung* says the German Government has at present no reason to endeavor to come to any arrangement of the matter.

SPAIN.

A French Merchant Vessel Fired On.

MADRID, October 28.—Advices from Santander report that a Spanish gunboat fired a volley of musketry at a French merchant vessel, and then sent a party with boats to overhaul her.

Clemency for a Carlist Chief.

It is denied that the Government has any intention of summarily shooting the Carlist chief Lozano, recently captured at Cordova in disguise.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Clerks Dealing in Stocks.

LONDON, October 28.—Four hundred clerks of members of the Stock Exchange have been discovered dealing in stocks, keeping regular books and settling the differences by pence instead of pounds. It is probable all the clerks will be expelled from the Exchange.

Cotton Mill Holocaust.

A cotton mill in Chester was burned today, together with ten operatives.

ITALY.

Relief for Garibaldi.

ROME, October 28.—A meeting of the directors of several Italian newspapers was held to-day to devise means for the relief of Garibaldi. It was proposed to raise $10,000 and present it to him as a National offering.

ALBANIA.

Murderers to be Arrested.

VIENNA, October 28.—The Turkish commission at Padgoritza, in Albania, has ordered the arrest of a number of persons implicated in the recent murder of Montenegrins. Reinforcements have been sent to the Turkish forces in Albania.

FIJI ISLANDS.

Provisional Government Established.

LONDON, October 28.—The Foreign Office is advised that Sir Hercules Robinson has established a Provisional Government in the Fiji Islands. The annual revenue from the islands is estimated at $125,000.

FRANCE.

A Loan for Paris.

PARIS, October 28.—The Municipal Council will to-morrow take into consideration the proposal to raise a loan of one hundred millions francs.

LOUISIANA.

Closing Saloons on Election Day.

NEW ORLEANS, October 28.—Mayor Wiltz has issued a proclamation requesting the closing of all kinds of drinking saloons on election day, and calling upon all good citizens to use every effort to preserve the peace.

The Naturalization Problem.

A large meeting or members of the bar took place to-day in the Sixth District Court room. The committee to which was referred the duty of preparing a resolution expressive of the opinion of the bar of New Orleans as to the power of the Second District Court to naturalize aliens under the acts of Congress, reported, first, that the Second District Court of New Orleans is a District Court, and entitled, under Section 1 of the act of Congress of 1802, to naturalize foreigners; second, that the Second District Court of New Orleans is a Court of Record, with a seal and clerk, that it has common law jurisdiction, in that it is a court which entertains suits for money demands and all personal actions against successions, minors and interdicted persons, and as such has jurisdiction to naturalize aliens. Over one hundred members of the bar were present, who approved of the above report and signed it.

The opinion of W. R. Whittaker, which was requested by Attorney General Field, as to the legality of naturalization before the Second District Court, has been given, and is the reverse of that of the Attorney General. Mr. Whittaker is of the opinion that the Court has jurisdiction.

Fraudulent Registrations.

Between 5,000 and 6,000 fraudulent registrations of negroes in the city have been discovered but the authorities do not strike them from the lists.

The negroes include Democratic negroes, many of whom, it is alleged, have from five to ten registration certificates each. The Republicans claim that there are as many falsely registered whites as negroes. It is evident that if the laws are enforced the State prison will be soon filled with political rascals who are now at large.

A Division of Offices Asked.

The Central Church Committee of fifty Republicans (colored) have issued an address, stating that they constitute nine-tenths of the Republican voters of the State, and ask an equal distribution of the public patronage.

Governor Kellogg's Proposition Declined.

The Conservatives decline to accede to the proposition of Kellogg to have two ballot boxes, one set apart for the reception of votes of the voters naturalized by the Second District Court.

Mass Meeting of Foreign Born Citizens.

A mass meeting of foreign born citizens to-night passed resolutions denouncing the attempt being made by the State officials to deprive them of the right of suffrage, call upon their brethren throughout America to hold to a strict accountability, the political party which thus disfranchises them, state that they intend to cast their ballots on the 2d of November in the same box as other American citizens. The meeting was largely attended.

B. L. Lynch, Judge of the Fourth District Court, was naturalized in the Second District Court since 1864.

Held to Bail.

MONROE, La., October 28.—Commissioner Jewett, after reading a long decision, quoting from the evidence of Scott Raines, colored, prosecuting witness, held Judge Scott, Recorder Ramsey and Mayor Richardson in a bond of $1,000 each. Messrs. Huey, Mayfield and Phillips, of Lincoln, were admitted by Jewett to bail in the sum of $5,000 each. Huey, after his release, was rearrested by Marshal Selby, catching Huey by the goatee, on a second warrant for violation of the Enforcement act. Huey asked for the Marshal's authority, when the Marshal caught Huey by the arm and carried him off. Huey gave a second bond.

A Conflict on Election Day Probable.

NEW ORLEANS, October 28.—Kellogg having decided that the ballot boxes for the city shall contain a compartment for the ballots of voters naturalized by the Second District Court, and said naturalized citizens having re-night resolved to deposit their ballots in the same box with other American citizens, a conflict on election day seems probable, unless the authorities yield to the preponderance of legal opinion against them.

Work for the Grand Jury.

NEW ORLEANS, October 28.—It is understood that the names of 1,500 persons charged with having fraudulently registered are before the Grand Jury, and 2,000 more remain to be prosecuted.

Joseph Milbrough and Mary Johnson were before United States Commissioner E. D. Craig, charged with violating section six of the Enforcement act in breaking up a meeting of colored Democrats.

Convention of the Railroad Conductors' Life Insurance Association.

ST. LOUIS, October 28.—The seventh annual Convention of the Railroad Conductors' Life Insurance Association met at the Temple this forenoon, S. W. Seymour, President in the chair. An address was read by W. S. Sears, of Adrian, Michigan, after which the annual report of the President, which contained many practical suggestions and much good advice to the association, was read.

The Secretary's report shows the number of certificates issued since the organization of the association in 1868 to be 5,868, of which number 2,691 have been forfeited, 1,579 surrendered, 148 conductors died, 70 have been killed, and 33 disabled. During the year ending August 31, 1874, 34 conductors died, 10 were killed, and 13 disabled. The cash receipts during the year and the balance from last year amounts to $128,166; expenses, $116,660; premiums paid, $118,220; total premiums since organization, $725,107; average amount of premiums since organization $2,819. The association has now about 1,700 members.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—It snowed all day in Salt Lake City yesterday.

—The First National Bank of Salt Lake City has suspended payment.

—The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of Virginia convened in Wheeling on Tuesday.

—The State Convention of the Sons of Temperance of Ohio is in session in Toledo.

—Efforts are being made in Cincinnati to secure aid for the suffering poor in Nebraska.

—At an election in Baltimore yesterday for members of the City Council, the Democrats carried the city by ten thousand majority.

—An old lady named Leffel, from Springfield, Ohio, *en route* for San Francisco, had her pocket picked of $900 in currency and a $1,000 draft on New York while changing cars at Toledo last evening.

—A man named Shickar was found murdered near Lanake, Ark., last Tuesday night. A traveling companion is supposed to have been the author of the deed, and the sheriff is in pursuit of him.

—There is great consternation in the vicinity of Newcastle, Ind., on account of fires in the timber lands, which are spreading most alarmingly, destroying fences, endangering houses, and killing vast acres of growing timber.

—On Monday night the Hamilton stage was stopped near Pioche, Nevada, by three men. They bound the driver and robbed the mail and Wells, Fargo & Co., getting two thousand dollars. There were no passengers in the stage. The story of the driver is not believed, and he is in custody.

—The short-horn cattle sale of E. Y. Bidford, which took place at the fair grounds near Paris, Ky., on Wednesday, was the largest sale that has ever been made in Kentucky. Twenty-one cows and heifers sold at an average of $1,995, and fourteen bulls at an average of $1,195—a total of $58,715.

—An interesting suit is in progress in Memphis. Wm. M. Farrington, late President of the Memphis City Railway, brings suit for $20,000 against the company for four years' services as President, while the company brings suit against him for $100,000 for damages sustained from neglect and mismanagement on his part.

—Chancellor McCraw, Republican, whose division embraces nearly one-third of the State of Alabama, in a published letter says: "I do not know of a single case of outrage or personal violence for opinion's sake in all the length and breadth of this division, and have I heard of even one authenticated case. I have no hesitancy in saying that citizens of all colors and all political parties can and do, freely and fully, express their political opinions when and where they please, without the least fear of any outrage or personal violence."

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION.

Greencastle, Ind., on Fire.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., October 28.—Greencastle, Ind., is burning. The following dispatch was received here at 11:15 P. M.:

GREENCASTLE, Ind., October 28.—Chief of Fire Department.—Our town is on fire. For God's sake send us engines, and as many as possible.

(Signed) W. D. ALLEN, Mayor.

One fire engine has been promptly dispatched by the Vandalia route. The telegraph office has had to be abandoned. The fire is evidently working in the business part of the city. The wind is very high there.

OUR GRAIN TRADE.

Another Protest Against Excessive Freights—The Grain Dealers Enter the Lists Against the Railroad Companies.

The question of freights seems to be an almost absorbing theme among our business men just now, and the railroad companies are being pressed in many quarters. The oil men first struck a flowing well of indignation and now the grain dealers find that the freight arrangements in existence go very much against their grain. They have been quietly discussing the matter several days, and the result of the feeling thus stirred up, was a general meeting of grain dealers, held yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of making some define protest as a body against the discriminations they allege.

The meeting was held at the office of Messrs. McHenry & Hood, on Liberty street, and was very largely attended—the gathering being the largest representation of the grain trade ever assembled in the city.

The meeting was organized at three o'clock, with Mr. S. L. McHenry presiding, and Mr. Robert P. Duff acting as Secretary.

Mr. Wm. McCreery then made a statement, which in substance was in protest against "discriminations," and excessive freight charges on grain that passed over the roads operated by the Pennsylvania Company. He said that the company first fixed a car load of grain from Chicago West, at 22,000 pounds, and charged a certain special rate; but all over that amount in the car was charged, not at this special rate, but at first class rates, which made the "extra" pounds cost for freight two or three times as much as the rest of the load per pound. This was unjust in two ways. It was unjust to increase the freight on the "extra" in such a large proportion and it was unjust to the consignee who paid the freight bill. The shipper filled the car to what was supposed to be the maximum 22,000 pounds and the car was not weighed until it came to the consignee. In the meantime the shipper had drawn his pay in advance for his grain and had only allowed freight on 22,000 pounds. So if there was more than that the consignee had to make up the difference. This evil could be easily remedied if the Company's agents weighed the cars before they left the shipper. The grain dealers had stood this imposition as long as they could, and now proposed to unite in a protest.

Mr. L. G. Graff said that while they were at it they might as well also bring up the charge made by the railroad company for "demurrage." The company allows to the dealers twenty-four hours in which to unload their cars, and charges five dollars "demurrage" if they are over that time. He thought this unfair.

Mr. John Hood asked that the meeting consider the charge made by the transfer agents for forwarding cars from one road to the other. He explained that when a car came in on the Fort Wayne road and was transferred to the Pennsylvania road, there was a charge of $2.50 for the transfer, and then after that, if the car passed the office of Clark & Co., there was another toll of $1 assessed; the "dollar" toll was certainly a "gouge."

These points of grievance thus stated were fully discussed by the meeting, and the general sentiment expressed that they were serious drawbacks to the grain trade of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that should be remedied if possible by concerted action. After the discussion had been prolonged for some time, on motion Messrs. McCreery, Graff and Rose were appointed a committee to wait upon the officers of the railroad company and endeavor to have their grievances adjusted.

Mr. McCreery, as a basis for action for the committee offered the following:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting, the Railroad companies have no right in law or equity to impose an exorbitant rate on the weight, over and above the limited weight for a car load, in the shape of a fine on the consignee, as the fault is clearly with the agents of the companies at the point of shipment in not ascertaining the true weight, and if dangerous to the car to refuse to ship it.

The resolution was adopted.

The matter of organizing a Grain and Produce Exchange was then talked of, and it was finally decided to let the office of Messrs. Hitchcock & McCreery as a headquarters for meetings every morning for the purchase and sale of grain.

The meeting then adjourned.

NEW ORLEANS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company has placed on sale, at their ticket office, Union Depot, in this city, excursion tickets to New Orleans, which will be sold to the fraternity for the use of themselves and families attending the National Tournament of Knights Templar, to be held in that city, commencing December 1st, 1874. These tickets will be good on all trains from and including November 15th, till December 3d, 1874, and the return ticket will be received on any train till January 15th, 1875, and will be sold at the extreme low rate of forty dollars for the round trip. As this is the only direct route to New Orleans, its advantages will be apparent. Pullman car tickets for the round trip can be secured for fifteen dollars additional. There will be one change of cars en route, which is at Louisville.

Dr. Gale French,

DENTIST,

258 Penn avenue.

Day and Evening Classes

in Book-keeping, Penmanship and Arithmetic at the Iron City College, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street. Students admitted at any time.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

State Supreme Court.

[*Chief Justice Agnew presiding.*]

The day was occupied in the arguments in the case of the Connellsville R. R. Company, plaintiff in error and defendants below vs. the Mount Pleasant and Broadford Railroad Company, defendants in error and plaintiffs below. This is the litigation with reference to possession of the Mt. Pleasant and Broadford Railroad of which our readers have from time to time been fully posted. It is in reality a fight between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Connellsville Road, for possession of the branch road from Broadford to Mount Pleasant.

At the conclusion of the argument, the Allegheny county list was again read in accordance with previous announcement, and a large number of cases were called, but none were ready. The Court then adjourned until this morning, His Honor, Chief Justice Agnew having previously given warning that no excuses, whatever, would be heard to-day and no cases would be postponed.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Sterrett.*)

Joseph Trump, indicted for receiving stolen goods, plead guilty. Trump and Maggie Butterfield were implicated in robbing a man of a $20 gold piece. Maggie was convicted of the theft, and Trump plead guilty of receiving the money.

James S. Wilson plead guilty to a charge of false pretenses, James H. Aiken, prosecutor. He obtained $60 worth of furnishing goods from Mr. Aiken by representing that he had money in the Third National Bank, and giving a check on the bank, which was not honored.

Thomas Fleming was put on trial for assault and battery on Anthony Happy, a saloon keeper in the Seventeenth ward. He plead guilty.

John Kearney was put on trial for selling liquor without license, on oath of Wm. Bradley. Found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and to pay costs.

Michael Shidemantle was convicted of assault and battery on John White.

James McAleese was convicted of the larceny, from Edward Perry, of a gold watch valued at $150. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years.

B. F. Bloomfield, a police officer, was convicted of assault and battery on Eliza A. Pettigrew.

The last case taken up was that of Mrs. Roth indicted for fortune telling. She was acquitted.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
Geo. E. Bartlett,
Frank Easton,
Patrick Keefe,
Wm. Barnett,
Geo. M. Dietrich,
Nellie Evers,
John Guckenberger,
C. J. Bloomfield,
Thos. Fleming,
Harry Schilling,
Ben Schaffer,
Henry Kolbern,
Adam Weiser,
John Welsh,
R. Hays,
Ann Birchland,
John White,
Thos. R. Rinehart,
Rufus Holbrook,
John Ehman,
Edward Lewis,

Common Pleas Court.

(*Before Judges Stowe and Collier.*)

Jno. H. McClurg vs. Wray & McElhaney, an action for carriage hire, tried before Judge Stowe. Verdict for plaintiff for $69.55.

G. C. Dallenbach, for use, vs. Jake Hill. Jury withdrawn and cause continued. This was an action on a promissory note.

W. McClindon vs. Wm. Kelly and B. McGaughey, action of replevin. Stone, an action against the garnishees to recover moneys. Jury out.

James C. McAfee vs. W. C. Cooke; an action for work and labor done; tried before Judge Collier. Jury out.

Joseph Mark vs. R. M. Dickey & Sons, contractors, and the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company; a *scire facias* on a mechanic's lien. The jury found for plaintiff for $808.90. $92.50 being for extra work, and $716.40 under the contract; and further, that the contract was made upon examination of the plans and specifications, and with full opportunity to inspect the same, the verdict as to the extras being subject to the opinion of the Court on a question of law reserved.

Josiah W. Guy vs. Theodore F. Phillips, garnishee of Mary N. Cunningham and J. P. Cunningham; an action against the garnishee for moneys. Plaintiff took a non suit.

John & Wiler for use against Henry George and Frank George's wife. Action to recover for groceries sold. Verdict for defendant, Mrs. George, and judgment against Henry George.

Robert Pollock vs. Mrs. Bella Oxley et. al. *Sci fa* to issue and continue lien of judgment. Out trial.

Trial List for To-Day.

Magargee & Co. vs. Lowry et al.
Livingston, administrator vs. Pierce, administrator.
Murdock et al. vs. Meldrum.
Smith & Co. vs. Arthurs et al.
Marks vs. Hartman.
Loughrey vs. Gardner.
Westhay vs. Wolf.
Hespenheide vs. Wray.
Trautman et al. vs. Caughey.
Dillon vs. Rowland et al.
Legorn Bros. et al. vs. Tendham.
Motheral vs. McGovern.
King vs. Wilson et al.
Strain vs. Farmers.
Goldstrohm vs. Indiana.

District Court.

(*Judge Kirkpatrick on the Bench.*)

The only case on trial was that of M. McD. Smith vs. Holland Riddle, reported yesterday. On trial.

In the case of the United States vs. the distillery and the land appurtenant thereto, lately occupied by David Young was tried and a verdict in favor of the United States rendered. The case was one of forfeiture for illicit distilling. The forfeiture of one and one-eight acres of ground, spring house, grist mill &c. The mash was located in the grist mill and the distilling was carried on in the spring house.

The case of the United States vs. A. S. Palmer and R. R. Wise, sureties of and impleaded with F. J. Truesdale, late postmaster at Foxburg, A. V. R., R. was next tried. This was an action to balance due the Government. Verdict for the United States for $279.30.

The case of Weiler & Ellis vs. Albert Steele, in Bankruptcy, was continued.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds were filed for record since our last report:

Robert Arthurs to Christian Hoff, June 27, 1874; lot in Crescent street, Tenth ward, 20x75 feet. Price.....$600

Alex. Moore et al. to Patrick McCormick Sept. 17, 1874; lot 20x75 feet, on Devillier's street, Eleventh ward. Price.....$800

Gustavus Stiger to Lebbeas Hoff, two lots in Woolslayer's plan. Price.....$2,200

D. S. Williams to Wm. M. Everson et al., Sept. 11, 1874; two lots 40x137 feet, in Sixteenth ward. Price.....$1,400

D. W. Riggs to Gilbert Newell, Aug. 19, 1874; lot in Riggs' plan, McKeesport Price.....$280

A. S. Stoddard to John Steck, October 6, 1874, interest in 400 acres of land in Moon township. Price.....$3,000

Martin Rankin to Robert Long, October 21, 1874, 67 acres 67 perches in Lick Run, Jefferson town. Price.....$13,476.25

James Logan to Thomas D. Still, October 20, 1874, 20x88 feet on Liberty street, Allegheny. Price.....$3,200

John McMullen to Thomas J. Jack, October 20, 1874, two lots in Wilkins township. Price.....$1

Thomas J. Jack to Margaret McMillen, October 20, 1874, same lots as above. Price.....$1

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····The Gounod Club are preparing for a "season" of three operas.

····Yesterday morning the will of the late Mr. John Walt was filed in the Register's office. He bequeaths all his property to his wife.

····Some time during Tuesday night burglars entered John Sands' saloon below Woods' Run, Allegheny, and stole a half barrel of whisky, a box of cigars and a small sum of money. They escaped undetected.

····A woman named Margaret Kelley was arrested in Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, for stealing some merino from A. T. Douthett's dry goods store, on Federal street. She will have a hearing to-morrow morning.

····Last night about ten o'clock, a slight fire occurred in Robert Murray's bakery on Federal street, Allegheny. The fire department was called out. Loss about $300. The fire was caused by a spark from the bake-oven.

····John Murray was struck by the Brinton accommodation train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, yesterday morning, and seriously injured. The wounded man is proprietor of the "Four-mile House" on Center avenue, near Roup's station.

····Yesterday at Steubenville, O., an affidavit was filed by Detective Love against E. J. Maloy and Chalk Martin, two of the counterfeiters who, last February, turned State's evidence before the United States Court at Cleveland. They were each held in $1,000 bail.

····Last evening a slight fire occurred on the roof of one of the frame buildings of Reiter & Sons' steel works, on Ridge avenue, below Rebecca street. It was extinguished before but slight damage was done. It was caused by a spark from one of the smoke stacks.

····On Tuesday a number of our prominent business men held a meeting on Fifth avenue for the purpose of taking measures for the resuscitation of the old Board of Trade of this city. The matter was discussed for a while when the committee appointed in July last was increased and the meeting adjourned to meet again next week.

····The will of Magdalena Selhardt, late of Allegheny, and widow of David Selhardt, deceased, was filed this morning. Decedent bequeaths all her property to her grand-daughter, Magdalena Keck, in consideration of the latter having cared for her in her old age. John Keck is appointed sole executor. The will bears the date of April 13, 1874.

····A countryman who visited the Opera House last evening and saw the "School for Scandal," expressed himself loud enough to be heard by half the audience, that if Sheridan wrote any more plays like the one he had seen, Joe Wood could soon knock Bouncicault "higher than a kite." He also observed that "the way the play hit off that Brooklyn fuss was a sight to see."

····The fourth annual session of the North American Bee-Keeper Association will be held in the Germania Savings Bank Hall, this city, on the second Wednesday of November and continue three days. Farmers and others interested in the raising of bees are invited. Arrangements have been made with all the leading railroads to sell excursion tickets. All information concerning the object of the society will be given by Seth Hoagland, President, Mercer, Pa.

····The "Old Pittsburgh" Club is the misnomer of an amateur organization of choice spirits, young bloods about town, devoted to the culture of the physique and sculling. The "Old Pittsburgh" is a four oared scull, costing originally $250, made by builders whose models have never been excelled. The boat house lies near Hand street bridge. The club numbers eight as promising amateurs as ever bent the sprices. Thomas A. French is stroke, Ab. G. Reinhart, No. 2; W. A. Hemmick, No. 3; T. E. Nettleton, bow. The reserve is P. A. Rowand, Alf. Armstrong, Jas. G. Murphy, and Frank Dean. The crew affects the English style with the American improvement. Messrs. French, Hemmick, Rowand and Nettleton possess rare physical development for comparative youths. As leaguers Murphy and Dean are noteworthy. They claim to be able to clear seventeen feet at a jump. The club has been practicing vigorously, and will make a sensation in the aquatic world when they make their *debut*.

PERSONAL.

***Mr. John T. Duff, Secretary of the Water Extension Committee, is lying ill at his house in the Seventeenth ward.

***Mayor Fleming and Dr. Cole, of Allegheny, leave this morning for a day's shooting in the woods, a few miles below the city.

***Dr. Hodge's lecture on "Modern Materialism" will not be delivered until Wednesday next, owing to the gentleman's sickness.

***Governor Hartranft, accompanied by Auditor General Allen and Adjutant General Latta, passed through the city yesterday on their way to Kittanning and Brookville.

***Miss Josie Mansfield, of Fisk-Stokes notoriety, passed through the city Tuesday evening on her way to New York from California. She gives out that she means to give a series of readings in the principal cities during the winter.

***Daniel Coll, Esq., died at Butler on the 20th instant, at the age of 86 years. The Butler *Citizen* says: "He was one of the oldest citizens and first pioneers in the county, coming to it in the year 1796. He filled, many years ago, the office of County Treasurer, and was also Postmaster at Butler for some years.—He was a man universally respected—without an enemy in the world, and could have had none—for if there ever was an *entirely honest* man in this world, that man was Daniel Coll."

Ladies Watches.

Flat back, Oval, Stem and Key winding Ladies Gold Watches at prices. Geo. W. Biggs, No. 159 Smithfield street, four doors above Sixth avenue.

$10 to $1,000 invested in Stocks and Gold pays 200 per cent. a month. Send for particulars. Tumbridge & Co., Bankers, Wall St., N. Y. d&S

POLITICAL.

ATTENTION

REPUBLICANS.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT

The Republican Tickets

Will be ready for the COUNTRY DISTRICTS,

ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30TH,

And will be distributed to KNOWN RESPONSIBLE PARTIES,

At the Lincoln Club Rooms, Smithfield Street, on that Day.

Representatives of all the County Districts are requested to call for their supply on FRIDAY OR SATURDAY NEXT.

ACTIVE REPUBLICANS MAKE IT YOUR BUSINESS TO ATTEND TO THIS IMPORTANT MATTER.

For the CITY DISTRICTS the tickets will be distributed on MONDAY, November 2d, and Republicans should see that the Tickets are put up in shape not later than Monday evening.

S. P. FULTON, Chairman.

FRANK P. CASE, Chairman Printing Committee. oc29

Election Officers,

TAKE NOTICE.

The County Commissioners are now prepared to deliver Election Papers, along with Supplements, Election Law, to Officers of Election Boards or other responsible parties.

It would be desirable if parties called for the papers immediately.

JACOB STUCKRATH,
JAMES G. MURRAY,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT,
County Commissioners.

oc26

Judges of Election

TAKE NOTICE.

The County Commissioners are now prepared to furnish Ballot Boxes to the New Election Precincts lately confirmed by Court.

The Boxes will be delivered to the Judges or Inspectors of the Boards only.

The designated officers will please call at once.

JACOB STUCKRATH,
JAMES G. MURRAY,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT,
County Commissioners.

oc26

ASSESSORS

TAKE NOTICE.

The Election Assessors for the newly divided Districts in the City of Pittsburgh, who were confirmed by the Court Friday, October 23d, 1874, are requested to call at the Office of the County Commissioners, be sworn, and receive their instructions for making the Registration in their respective precincts.

As but one week is left for doing this work, Assessors will see the importance of attending to their duties without further delay.

JACOB STUCKRATH,
JAMES G. MURRAY,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT,
County Commissioners.

oc26

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PIONEER

LAMP, OIL AND GLASSWARE HOUSE.

R. P. WALLACE & CO.,

No. 39 Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers and Jobbers in Oils, Lamps, Chandeliers; also, Window Glass, Prescription Vials and Table Glassware. The attention of cash and short time buyers is invited to our large and well assorted stock, which we are prepared to offer at the lowest prices yet reached.

R. P. WALLACE & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF

DRY GOODS,

FOR TEN DAYS ONLY, COMMENCING

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27TH, 1874,

The entire Stock of Dry Goods of J. & A. T. DOUTHETT, No. 146 FEDERAL STREET AND DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY CITY,

Will be offered for sale in quantities to suit the purchaser. The stock is of the first quality. A large portion of the stock consists of

Jeans, Cassimeres, Flannels, Alpacas, Jap. Silks, Fancy Dress Goods, Poplins, French Merinos, Plaids, &c., &c.

A large portion of the Fancy Dress Goods, Plaids and Shawls will be sold at from 25 to 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST. Now is your opportunity to get first-class Goods at greatly reduced prices. CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee.

☞ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of "WANTED.," "FOR SALE," "TO-LET," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—MORTGAGES ON GOOD City Property. Money to loan in sums from $1,000 to $6,000. Inquire of D. SWOGER, Real Estate Agent, 66 Federal street, Allegheny.

WANTED.—A GOOD COOK AND for general housework wanted for a small family. Must be competent. Apply at 65 Arch street, one door from Ohio, Allegheny City.

WANTED.—A BOY ABOUT 13 years of age, whose father was recently killed on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, wants a situation of some kind in order to assist his widowed mother. Make application at the GAZETTE office.

WANTED—AGENTS ON SALARY TO sell the "New" Wheeler & Wilson Family Sewing Machine, and the unequaled W. & W. No. 6 Manufacturing Machine. WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO., 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc24:22-TTHS

TO-LET.

TO LET—TWO NICELY FURNISHED second story, back and front, with or without board. Terms moderate. Location good, at 91 Washington street, between Wylie and Franklin streets. oc22:12-THS

TO-LET.—A TWO STORY BRICK Dwelling House in a central location, No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh. Possession given immediately. For terms of rent apply to A. D. SMITH, at the City National Bank, or at his residence, No. 17 Park street, Allegheny City.

TO LET.

Three Storied Brick Dwelling,

NO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED,
T. F. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors & Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1874:

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum	$10 00
By mail for six months	5 00
By mail for three months	2 50
By mail for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscribers	$1 50
Clubs of five	1 15
Clubs of ten	1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 24½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¼.

THE New York *Tribune* is not favored with a well-informed correspondent as regards Western Pennsylvania politics. It misses it grievously in all the guesses its correspondent makes.

PRESIDENT GRANT took occasion to say, in the Cabinet meeting a few days since, what was precisely true, that the Third Term agitation was merely an effort on the part of certain sensational newspapers to attract attention to themselves. There is nothing in it.

WHAT is the matter with the Democracy? The Harrisburg *Patriot* of Monday says: "It may be that the political complexion of the House of Representatives will depend upon the result in some of the close districts in this State. Is the Democratic organization, then, to suffer the infidelity of men who would hand over such districts to its adversary to pass unremembered and unrebuked? No! no! Such selfish, time-serving, and treacherous politicians will be pilloried in the scorn of the party they belong to but to betray!" So, then, the faithful are selling out, are they? The old story, of rats deserting a sinking ship.

THE Union League of America, of which ex-Governor Newell, of New Jersey, is chairman, did a very proper thing when it so strongly complimented General Grant over the efforts he is making to improve and purify the public service. The President has been in sympathy with every proper movement looking to the welfare of the country, and has been sincerely favorable to the improvement of the service in every particular. That he deserves recognition in all this is clear and undoubted. While it may be said that the President ought to do this, it is to be remembered that men deserve encouragement and support, in these days, when they do exactly what they ought to do. The course of the Union League is in every way commendable.

THE announced purpose to set Von Arnim free seems to indicate that he has either complied with the demands made upon him or to have so far justified himself as to have thus secured his liberty. In either case, he is doubtless in better position to meet the warfare that Bismarck has made upon him. The report made some days since that he had surrendered the documents to the Emperor is probably true; and this is said to have [illegible] while "the object, the nature of the correspondence, and thus justify himself, as against what were said to be the aspersions of Bismarck. Thus far the view he has taken has been stoutly maintained, and if the conjecture as to the details be correct, it is at least a drawn battle, if indeed Von Arnim is not the victor.

THE movement looking to the completion of a Board of Trade organization has at last taken a start which, we hope, will result in the complete development of a representative mercantile body. In other cities such organizations have proven very effective, and a city with the population and business that we have should not be without its Board of Trade. This body represents the business organizations of the city, and these, usually, are called upon to do the honors of the city, on the occasion of visits from prominent persons. There are, also, many matters that bear upon the prominent welfare of a city which are developed through the concert of action secured in trade organizations. We yesterday instanced the case of a naval school being established at Philadelphia as belonging to this class. We hope the movement, now started, will be vigorously urged. One of the questions that might come up for consideration at a very early date is that of an Exposition of the manufactures, and the like, of this city.

THE doubts expressed as to the identity of Nena Sahib, put an air of romance around the affair, involving that celebrated chieftain. If the captured man is not the person he was taken for, but was led to declare himself so, in a drunken fit, we have left the question, where is the man who was thought to be worthy of having a price set on his head? It seems strange that so celebrated a person should so long keep himself aloof, when it is so clearly to the interest of a money-loving people to betray him to the authorities. If, on the other hand, he is the man sought, how has the mighty fallen. Nena Sahib, the ablest leader in the Sepoy rebellion, and the most desired of all those whose capture is sought,—a mere drunken reveler, who, in his maudlin moments, betrays himself. A very searching inquiry will doubtless be made, before the man is permitted to go free, in regard to his identity. He must either bear some resemblance to the Nena, or else the blind zeal of the Indian officials induces them to be very anxious to dispose effectually of a person bearing that remarkable name.

THE Philadelphia *North American*, one of the most careful and conservative papers in the State, gives very little credit to the claim of the Democracy that they will achieve a victory,—either in this State or elsewhere, during the present Fall. It says of it, "the promise of an opportune victory is not great. Indeed it is very doubtful whether, with all the confusions wrought by fusions of every sort and kind, that party will retire from the polls as strong as when approaching them. There is good reason why they should not. Covered as their movements have everywhere been, they have all menaced revolution, and everywhere they threaten some portion of the tranquility and prosperity now crystallizing after so long a trial and necessary to be perfected. It is barely possible that the next Presidential election may be thrown into the House that is about to be chosen. It is certain that, if the opposition win, their first step would be to derange and overthrow the existing finances of the country. They differ about the desirable substitute—New York shouting for specie, Indiana for repudiation; but they are agreed that a change should be made and are hungry to enjoy its advantages. They wrangle over the amendments to the civil rights bill; but are ready to amend it in some way, and there is hardly an end that has been won or proposed they do not stand ready to defeat the instant they have power. The worst projects are conceded in order not to obstruct success; their nature may be guessed from such an avowal. Every effort has been and is being made to gain power now both for immediate use and future advantage. It is with those who have so long stood by the country, settled its great questions and put the residue in train for happy adjustment, to defeat the conspiracy, and this they will unquestionably do. The only uncertainty affects the majorities." This very clearly states the situation. It is a mere gambling effort to gain power, but has in it very little hope of success.

ATTENTION!

Messrs. Hopkins and Cochran claim to be sound on the Tariff question. It is a well understood fact that Fernando Wood, of New York, who will probably be elected to Congress, will be the Democratic candidate for Speaker of the House. Were he elected, he would have the selection of committees. His election would be a party matter. He is a Free Trader. In selecting his Committee on Ways and Means, he could so constitute it that it would be sure to report a Free Trade law, or, at least, to suppress anything in the interest of protection. Thus, in the single matter of electing a Speaker, the question of the Tariff would be more important than though it were directly before the House. Would these gentlemen—Hopkins and Cochran—vote with their party in the election of Speaker? If so, it cannot fail to be a vote for Free Trade. They know, and every Republican who will give the subject a moment's attention knows, that they cannot avoid voting on this with their party. The Republicans will be quite sure to elect Mr. Blaine Speaker, if in the majority. He is a Protectionist. It is here that Negley is to be preferred over Hopkins, and Bayne over Cochran,—as the Democrats can thus indirectly vote for Free Trade, and will be quite certain to do it.

Further, many phases of this subject will be made the subject of caucus action. Will Messrs. Hopkins and Cochran abide the action of their caucus? Dare they do it? We answer, No. They will thus be tied up in their action. In a hundred ways they may be involved so as to seek the hurt of the Protectionists without seeming to desire it. It will be seen, thus, that it is extremely dangerous to trust them. Vote only for the Republican ticket!

THE ELECTION LAW.

As the election on Tuesday next is the first that will be held under the new law, we take this occasion to refer to such points in the law as may be of general interest. The polls are to be opened at 7 in the morning and closed at 7 in the evening. The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas are required to appoint election officers, where vacancies exist, or a new election district is formed, (this has been done), and where vacancies exist on the day of election, the voters present in the morning shall fill this vacancy. We advise that a good force of Republican voters be present at each election district at the opening of the polls on election day. The inspectors, who are to be of each political party, are to have, one of them the custody and labor of registering voters, and the other that of receiving and numbering the ballots. The ballots are to be numbered in the order in which they are received. The various officers are to be sworn, in the presence of each other, not to disclose how any one voted, except in case of judicial proceedings. If a person is not registered, he may prove by witness his right to vote, and be admitted to the right. He may, however, be challenged, in which case, his full right to vote must be clearly proven.

When the polls close, a count of the votes cast is to be immediately made, public announcement of the result forthwith made, and triplicate statement of returns made up, enclosed in envelopes, sealed, "in presence of the officers, and one envelope, with the unsealed return sheet, given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally paper, and oaths of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector. All judges living within twelve miles of the prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles, if their residence be in a town, village or city upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall before two o'clock post meridian of the day after the election, deliver said return, together with return sheet, to the prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county, which said return sheet shall be filed, and the day and hour of filing marked thereon, for public inspection. At twelve o'clock on the second day following any election, the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas shall present the said returns to the said Court. In counties where there is no Resident Presiding Judge, the Associate Judges shall perform the duties imposed upon the Court of Common Pleas, which shall convene for said purpose; the returns presented by the Prothonotary shall be opened by said Court and computed by such of its officers and such sworn assistants as the Court shall appoint, in the presence of the Judge or Judges of said Court, and the returns certified and certificates of election issued under the seal of the Court as is now required to be done by Return Judges, and the vote as so computed and certified, shall be made a matter of record in said Court. The sessions of the said Court shall be open to the public." In the townships, three days are allowed for making returns.

In Philadelphia and Allegheny counties special provision is made that the returns "shall be presented to such three or more of the Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas of said counties, respectively, as the Judges of said Courts or a majority of them, may designate to perform the duty of receiving, computing and certifying said returns." An election officer, or person appointed to act as overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform the duty assigned, without legal cause, will be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars. A person who may alter, destroy, add to or deface a list of votes, will be subject to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both. To obstruct overseers, intimidate officers, or disclose how electors voted are each punishable by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both. The same financial penalty, and imprisonment not exceeding three years, are provided for the issue of fraudulent naturalization papers by perjury, or the use of such papers is also punished in the same manner.

The law, it may be seen from the above statements, is very rigid, and all attempts to violate its provisions will be attended with serious danger. We feel very confident that the elections in this county will be carefully and honorably conducted, and that they will represent the honest vote of the people. Such should always be the case. This is a Government of the people, by the people, and every possible precaution should be taken to prevent any false voting, or violation of the rights of franchise. This being the first general election under a law now in force, there may, of course, be slight technical errors, but we are confident that its provisions will be given, generally, careful and honest effect.

(From the Waynesburg Messenger, Dem.)

The Pittsburgh GAZETTE made it appearance last week in an entirely new and beautiful dress. The GAZETTE is among the very best *news* papers on our exchange list, and, barring its politics, we wish it the abundant success its high merits deserve.

POLITICAL NOTES.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON is suggested as an Independent candidate for Congress in the VIIth Massachusetts District.

The latest returns give the Democrats a majority of 10 on joint ballot in the Indiana Legislature, over both Republicans and Independents.

The time for the election is drawing near. But few working days remain, and in those few days nothing should be left undone which will tend to bring out a full vote.

The *Miners' Journal* says: Now that everybody knows all about the "Hanging of the Crane," people are anxiously waiting for Longfellow's next poem, "The Cooking of the Democratic Goose," which is to appear early in November.

The Republican Congressional Conferees of the Tenth district—Northampton and Lehigh counties—on the 26th inst., nominated Mr. Wm. H. Blumer, of Northampton, Hon. Jas. S. Biery having withdrawn from the contest on Saturday. Mr. Blumer is a strong tariff man.

A MINISTER, once a slave at Petersburg, Va., who was brought out of slavery by Hon. George A. Halsey, Republican candidate for Governor of New Jersey, set free and educated by him long before he dreamed of office, addressed a large meeting of colored citizens at Elizabeth on Wednesday night.

THE Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-sixth district, J. G. White, Esq., has issued a challenge to his Democratic competitor, James Sheakley, Esq., to discuss their respective relations to the oil producing interests of Pennsylvania before their constituency in the oil regions of Butler county. No response has been received from Sheakley.

SPEAKER BLAINE, according to the Portland *Press*, was remarkable at school for two things, his mathematics, and his nose. In college they called him "Nosy" Blaine. So, too, in Congress, we notice, when there was any outrageous, unconstitutional measure to be voted on, he was always to be found on the side of the Nose.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

IT IS about time that justice was done to the Republicans of Arkansas. Look at the figures. The twenty-seven months of Governor Clayton's administration cost $1,422,-300.71, and the interest on the public debt was paid. The fourteen months of Governor Baxter's Democratic administration cost $2,211,400.21, and not a cent of interest was paid on the public debt. Which was the robber?

DURING the month of November elections will be held in twenty-one States, as follows: First Monday in November, Arkansas and Louisiana; first Tuesday, Texas; Tuesday after first Monday, Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

A PHYSICIAN writes to the Milwaukee *Sentinel*: A boy, four years of age, son of a prominent citizen, came with his grandmother into our office, one room of which was decorated with a series of anatomical plates representing the human body in all stages of dissection down to the bare bones. The little fellow placed himself before them and commenced a scrutinizing examination of each. It must be said that they were not very attractive, except to the anatomist, and the little fellow's expression indicated that they were rather repulsive to him. At length, turning round, while pointing to one of the most repulsive looking plates, he said, "Grandma, is them Democrats?"

SOME time ago, says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, a German came from Fatherland to that city with $10,000 to invest. On the advice of his bankers he purchased some Government bonds. He has drawn his interest on them regularly, and was pleased with his investment. Last Wednesday he called on his banker to direct the bonds to be sold. "What is the trouble?" was asked; "why do you sell them?" The answer came quickly: "I don't like these Democratic victories. I am afraid of them. They talk too much repudiation." The bonds were sold. With the proceeds he a draft was bought on Hamburg, and the money is on its way back to the old country. No people have shown more faith in United States securities than the Germans, and none are more quick to detect changes that unfavorably affect their investments.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Washington Navy Yard covers about 37 acres.

CAPTAIN VAN SICE telegraphs that he will soon have the Alaska (blown ashore near Hong Kong) afloat.

THE New Orleans Board of School Directors call on the city for $500,000 for the public schools for the ensuing year.

ONE hundred and thirty-six degrees of Doctor of Divinity have been conferred by colleges in the United States this year.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS were found concealed on the person of a man in Salem, Mass., who had been taken to jail for debt.

NUMEROUS mills and factories in the New England States are reported to be reducing their hours of labor, many running half and three-quarter time.

THE steamship Adriatic, which was injured in the collision with the steamship Parthia on Saturday, sailed from New York yesterday morning for Liverpool.

ELBERT JACKSON, colored, has made a confession charging Lewis Jarvis with the murder of Samuel J. Jones, a farmer, at South Oyster Bay, L. I., June 26, 1873.

NEAR Boston, recently, a man had his foot caught in the railroad track, and being unable to extricate it, was held for half an hour until a passing train severed the limb.

A BOY has just died from a dose of ink out west. An ink-west determined the fact.—*St. Louis Globe.* Were none of the jury ink-redulous?—*Indianapolis Sentinel.* Not after they ink-wired into the facts.—*Cincinnati Times.* They were too polite to be unduly ink-quisitive.

THE Pacific Mail Steamship Company has received a dispatch from San Francisco stating that the first officer of the steamship Costa Rica has arrived in a small boat at San Diego, and reports that the Costa Rica was a shaft broken, nine hundred miles south of that port. The steamship Arizona is coaling at San Francisco to go to the assistance of the disabled vessel.

A MOBILE man, on returning home recently, was surprised to receive the congratulations of his family on his having by escape from drowning. He thought somebody had been playing a joke on them, and laughed heartily until he found they had given his best suit of clothes to the colored man who brought the news, and who said he was sent for some dry clothes.

A SAN FRANCISCO woman who has had six husbands, has been rather unfortunate in her selection of them. The first ran away from her, and is now a high detective officer among the Mormons; the second was hanged for murder; the third was sent to the penitentiary for forgery; the fourth and fifth are in the same place for burglary and highway robbery; and the sixth and last is serving out a life sentence for highway robbery.

AT Clear Water, Minn., on Saturday night, Seth Gibbs, a highly esteemed citizen, was caught in a rapidly revolving shaft in a sawmill. His left arm was broken in a number of places, and finally torn entirely from the body. The bones of both legs were broken and splintered, and pushed out through the flesh in several places, and his head received blows that must have caused instant death. Not a particle of clothing remained on the body.

FEW readers of the daily newspapers have any idea of the systematic detail of labor, editorial and mechanical, which is required for every issue of daily current news, and few ever consider for a moment the amount of mental and physical labor of producing the fair printed pages which, mornings and evenings, are read with so much eagerness by the man of business and in the social circle and at the fireside. The midnight toil of the editor, and the weary task of setting up ten thousand times ten thousand types, are all unknown to the mass who read the newspaper.

GLORIOUS California, the land of gold and of wheat and "cold rye," and oranges, figs and olives, and of the fat cattle on a thousand hills, and of the big trees of Mariposa and Calaveras, and of the wonders of Yosemite—and of the premium grizzlies and sea lions, is yet of all lands the premium land for the vine and grape juice. For instance, the wine crop of a single county in that golden State, the county of Napa, this year, is estimated at a million gallons, or nearly two gallons of genuine wine for every inhabitant of the State. With such developments, who can estimate the resources of California? Echo answers.

PERSONAL.

MARSHAL BAZAINE has arrived in London.

THE Empresses of Russia and Austria will pass the winter in Egypt.

ARCHITECT MULLETT is putting up just now only about two hundred government buildings.

AN orchard planted by Daniel Webster, at Marshfield, yields this year thirteen hundred barrels of apples.

EX-GOVERNOR WILLIAM BIGLER and ex-Congressman D. J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, are registered at a New York hotel

JAMES STEPHENS, formerly Head Centre of the Fenians in the United States, has written a letter declining a national subscription for his benefit.

THE salary of forty thousand dollars per annum paid to President Jewett, of the Erie Railway, is the largest paid to any railroad official in the United States.

THE Duchess of Braganza writes to the *Germania* denying the truth of the report that her daughter, Donna Blanca, instigated atrocities committed by the Carlists in Spain.

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Incorporated by Legislature of Penn'a, 1874.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAMUEL A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, Andrew J. Lee,
J. P. Smith, George M. Reed,
Samuel A Long, Frank Kohne.
JOHN G. MACDONALD, Solicitor.

PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.
Collections made on all points of the United States.
We buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.
Mortgages and Commercial Paper A SPECIALTY.
Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS—A. Graetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Kaufmann, C. E. H. Meyers, C. Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Seibert, P. Haberman.
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CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
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5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreement relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, October 29, 1874.

There is every indication that the political excitement, for the next few days, will contribute considerably toward the occupation of the minds of the people, and business will consequently suffer. Yet the steady tide of improvement continues, although there was nothing of special interest on hand yesterday. The demand on Monday was evidently meant to cover the week, and there was nothing of special interest, in consequence, in the banking line yesterday. The belief prevails that with the close of the political excitement there will be a decided push forward again in business matters.

It is worthy of particular mention, as justifying the views the GAZETTE has uniformly presented, that even free trade journals now admit, in their financial columns, that the fact that the balance of trade has turned in our favor, points to the speedy and permanent recuperation of the financial interests of the country, and the advance of its prosperity and welfare. That it already has prevented large shipments of gold is admitted,—and all that we stated, in our articles showing that here is the true path to specie payments, is amply confirmed by experience and facts.

This fact is strongly confirmed by the falling off in the American demand for loans abroad. The London *Investors' Manual* prints every month an account of the subscriptions made to new loans in London, and the amounts called up for payment each month on these subscriptions. The amount of new loans negotiated recently in London, and on which payments were called for in the month of September, was $30,000,000. But of this large amount only $3,500,000 was payment on American loans ($2,500,000 being for the Philadelphia and Reading Company, and $1,000,000 for the North Western Central and the Iowa Pacific), whereas ordinarily, ever since the panic, the average monthly payments in new loans to American enterprises has been from $9,000,000, to $10,000,000. The reason in the *Investors' Manual* were made up of all the known subscriptions to new American loans (exclusive of Government bonds) as late as the third week in September, and while it is possible that from the subscriptions made in the last week of September there may be some small amounts called up in October, it is plain that, as first mentioned, a notable change has been experienced in the marketing of American loans in Europe. It is possible that this may be partly due to the smaller amount of American railroad loans offered in London. But whether the initiative in this matter was taken by the foreign lenders or by the American borrowers, is a disputed point.

—In response to a letter from the Collector of Customs at Boston in relation to the sureties of the six months bond now authorized by the Treasury Department as a substitute of the direct bond, No. 86, regulations of 1874, and to a request for further consideration of the same subject, Secretary Bristow states, by reference to the 3d section statute of May 8, 1830, section 4 re-enacted as section 2899, title 24 revised statutes, it appears that surety satisfactory to the Collector only is required. Bonds with approved sureties bear the words of the act. The measure of responsibility assumed by the obligors can therefore take into consideration in the directions given to guide collectors in approving the security on such bonds. The department, therefore, returns to the form of regulations originally prescribed for the execution of the law in question, leaving it for the Collector in each case to determine the security required in justification by the rule; however, adequate security being insisted on in every case.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 86 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed
Money	2@3 per ct.	
Gold	110¾	110¾
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupons	118½	118½
" 5-20s—1865	118½	118½
" 1864	116	116
" 1865	117¾	117¾
" 1865 new	117¾	117¾
" 1867	117¾	117¾
" 1868—coupons	117¾	117¾
10-40's	114¾	114¾
Currency 6's	117¾	117¾
New 5 per cents	111¾	112
10-40's—coupons	111¾	111¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	100½	100⅝
Erie	29	28⅞
L. S.	91	91
R. H. & E.		
C. C. & I. C.	9½	
St. Paul	32	32½
Do. Pref	50¼	50¾
Michigan Southern	79¾	80
Do. Central	72¾	73
North Western Common	56¾	57
Do. Pref	84	85
Rock Island	96¾	96¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87¾	87½
Pacific Mail	44¾	45
Western Union Telegraph	79¾	79¾
Ohio & Mississippi	28	28
Union Pacific	25⅜	25⅝
Toledo & Wabash	29¾	29¾
Harlem		
Chicago & Alton	98	97½
Adams Express	111¾	113
American Express	61	61¾
U. S. Express	63¼	64
W., Fargo & Co. Express	78¾	79½
Fort Wayne	91¾	
Merchants' Union Express	20	18
Hannibal & St. Joseph	23¾	23½
do. pref	38	
Panama	114	
Iron Mountain	15¾	
Terre Haute	6	
Penna Central	54½	
" scrip	104¾	
Reading	55½	
United Cos. of N. J.	128¾	
Oil Creek	8¾	8¾
Lehigh Valley	61	61¾
Central Transportation	40	41
Empire do	50	55
A. V. R. R. 1-30	80	
P. C. & St. L. 7's	87	

NEW YORK, October 28, 1874.

Money 2½@3 per cent.; prime mercantile paper 5 to 7, short and long dates. Sterling was heavy and lower at 484@484½ for sixty days and 487½@488 for sight. The customs receipts were $313,000. Gold was strong, opening at 110 and closing at 110¾. The borrowing rates were 2 to 7 per annum and 1-64@1-32 per diem. The last rate was 2 to 7 per cent. Loans were also made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $263,000. The clearings were $22,000,000. It is thought cash gold will be made scarcer and dearer within the next ten days. Governments were steady. State bonds were quiet, with better prices for some. Railroad bonds were dull and firm. Stocks were irregular, but in the main higher, with the exception of Erie and C. C. & I. C. The fluctuations were from ½ to ¾ per cent. Erie declined from 29¼ to 28⅝, but the decline was recovered. C. C. & I. C. advanced 7-8 per cent on the announcement that the directors were in session at Columbus to take action against foreclosure. The market closed strong, with leading stocks at the best of the day, with the chief interest in C. C. & I. C. and Lake Shore. The sales were 113,000 shares, of which 9,000 were Western Union, 13,000 Pacific Mail, 28,000 Erie, 28,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 Union Pacific, 10,000 Wabash, and 4,000 C. C. & I. C.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 118½; 5-20's of '62, 113¾; do of '64, 116; do '65, 117¾; do '67 117¾, do of '68, 117½; new 5s, 112¼; 10-40s, 112; currency 6s, 117¼.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 91½; Tennessee, old, 69; do new, 69; Virginia new, 35; do old, 35; North Carolina, old, 22; do new, 19.

Stocks.—Canton, 49; Western Union Telegraph Company, 79¾; Quicksilver, 2s; Adams Express, 113¾; Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express, 78½; American Express, 61¾; United States Express, 63½; Pacific Mail, 45½; New York Central, 100¼; Erie, 28⅝; do, preferred, 45; Harlem, 128; do, preferred, 128; Michigan Central, 73½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 87¾; Northwestern common, 56¾; do, preferred, 82; Rock Island, 96¾; New Jersey Central, 104¼; St. Paul, 32½; do, preferred, 50¼; Toledo & Wabash, 29¾; do, preferred, 38; Chicago & Alton, 97½; do, preferred, 103; Ohio & Mississippi, 28; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 86; Burlington & Quincy, 106½; Lake Shore, 90; Panama, 93½; Illinois Central, 91½; Union Pacific, 25⅞; Central Pacific, 92¾; Union, 87½; Hartford & Erie, 9½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107¾.

LUNCH—October 28—5 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on negotiable securities is 2 per cent. Coupons: 92¾@92¾; 5-20's of '62, 108½; do '65, 109; 10-40's, 103½; new 5's, 104¼; New York Central, 99; Erie, 28½; do preferred, 45.

PARIS, October 28.—Rentes 62f. 20c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH DAILY MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, 1874.

A late New York exchange is alluding to the business situation there says: "There were some discouraging incidents in commercial affairs yesterday, but it is to be hoped that no one will be foolish enough to exaggerate their importance. We are passing through a period of the year which is always very trying, and, considering all the circumstances, the state of trade must be regarded as singularly healthy. Everybody, we believe, anticipated that we should suffer far more than we are now doing. Most of our large retail houses testify that they are doing a very fair average business, some very far above the average; and this is a great thing to say of such a season as the present. The failures which have happened here and there are the relics of last year's panic; no new cause has produced them. We sincerely hope that even the houses which have been thus crippled will recover, and it is quite clear that there is not the slightest necessity for alarm or gloomy forebodings in any other quarter."

APPLES—Green apples are increasing, and so is the demand, but there is no change in prices, nor is it likely that there will be, as the supply is no large. We continue to quote at $1.50@2.50 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—In kegs, 60@65 ₱ gallon.

BEANS—Are in light supply and the receipts are small, but the demand is light and prices remain unchanged; mediums, $2@2.25 per bushel; navies, $2.25@2.30.

BUTTER—Dealers all agree in reporting a dull market, and, with fair receipts, stocks accumulating, holders more anxious to realize and a diminishing consumption, prices are weak and drooping. Retailers say that they are not selling near as much as they usually do at this season of the year, and, as a consequence, they are not buying as much from the wholesale trade. Prime to choice roll, 27@28 cents, with an occasional small sale of extra at 1 to 2 cents more.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4@4½ ₱ ₱.

CHEESE—There is a continued good jobbing trade, and we are reported regular sales at quotations: Ohio, prime, 13½@14; New York do., 17@18.

CRANBERRIES—$10@12 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

CHARCOAL—$5.25. Wagon lots, $5.

EGGS—Fresh, stock, guaranteed as such, 22@23; pickled, 17@20. The stock of fresh is light, while that of pickled is increasing.

FLOUR—Dispatches from all quarters report trade in this important article as being very dull, and the general outlook in the trade certainly is the prediction that prices will go still lower. We continue former quotations: Spring wheat, $6@6.25 for Wisconsin, and $6.50@6.75 for Minnesota; winters at $6.50@6.70 for red, and $6.75@7.25 for white, as to grade.

GROCERIES—Our merchants generally report trade quiet, as it usually is at this season of the year; and, as a rule, complain of the dullness, but as retailers, both in the city and country, are adhering to the hand-to-mouth policy, carrying no more stock than is absolutely necessary, although there is a very fair business in the aggregate. There is not the same disposition manifested now by our merchants in regard to doing a big trade, though that there was prior to the panic, greater caution is exercised in regard to credits, and while the trade of 1874 promises to be considerably larger, lower prices inevitably prevail; may be quoted at 70 to 20 cents ₱ bushel, on track, by the car load, according to quality.—Coffee continues dull, for choice Rio Java Sweets dull; Baltimores, $3@3.50 ₱ bbl Jerseys, $4@4.50.

BAGS—2½ ₱ ₱.

TALLOW—Country, 7@7½; city, 8@8½.

SEEDS—There is not enough doing in any kind of Seed to establish quotations.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS,
WEDNESDAY, October 28, 1874.

ARRIVALS.

The arrivals of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep from and including Sunday up until noon to-day, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday	74 cars.	44 cars.	18 cars.
Monday	95 "	57 "	35 "
Tuesday	110 "	16 "	21 "
Wednesday	92 "	24 "	17 "
Total	323 "	87 "	69 "
Same time last week	342 "	156 "	73 "

CATTLE.

Trade thus far has been exceedingly dull, and, so far as the selling interest is concerned, there is but little prospect of any change for the better during the balance of the week. The supply on sale to-day was larger than it was on the corresponding day last week, although, as will be seen, the arrivals show a falling off; last week, notwithstanding the heavy, there was a very fair demand, and cattle sold and were shipped on almost as fast as they came in, but this week, the arrivals have been much larger than the sales, hence the supply has been and is still accumulating. That business is almost at a dead lock is evident from the fact that sales up until noon to-day aggregated 1,685 head against 2,306 head during the corresponding time last week. For inferior and common stock the market is without doubt the worst of the season, and even the very best grades, for the first time this season, have commenced to sympathize, prices for the latter have dropped fully 25 to 50 c per c'wt., while as regards the former, the decline has been from a ½ to ¾. Common native stock, of which the supply is large, can only be sold at a sacrifice, and even then not much inquiry; the fact is, old, in the course of another week or two, will not be worth any more than new. Rye is quiet and nominal at $161.05. There is little or no movement in Barley, and, as yet, no established quotations.

HAY—The market for baled is a shade stronger, under the influence of diminished receipts recently, but the supply is still considerably in excess of the demand, and prices remain as last quoted, ranging from $17@21 ₱ ton, according to quality and condition.

MILL FEED—Bran, under the influence of increased receipts and offerings, is weak and lower; quotable, by the carload, at 12@12½ ₱ ton.

PROVISIONS—Our trade, both from Chicago and Cincinnati, continue offish, and the fact that November is much lower than October, is good evidence that further decline is looked for. The general indications now are that hogs will not be as high during the packing season as is expected at this month ago, and this, of course, is having its effect upon the product. Following are the prevailing rates:

Hams—Extra S. C. ₱ lb	14¾
Shoulders, S. C.	9¾
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	14¾
Dried Beef, Ex. sm'k'd	16
Sugar Cured Hams, ₱ lb	14
Beef Tongues Sugar Cured, ₱ doz	$7.00
Boneless Shoulders	9¾
Short Rib Sides	14
Clear Sides	14¾
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$24.00

Lard-Prime Leaf in tierces, ₱ lb
Lard—Refined tierces
Do., half barrels
Do., 10's
Do., 5 lb cans
Do., 3 lb pails
Do., 1 lb cans
Do., 6 lb do
Do., 3 lb do
Lard Oil, per gal

POULTRY—Live Chickens, 3@3½ ₱ pair.

POTATOES—Are selling at a slight advance, and of weeks have been remarkably heavy, we doubt whether they were ever so large before during a similar space of time, and this fact has been an interesting condition; as the retail trade, it is evident, are pretty well supplied and a large number of consumers have laid in their supply for winter, it is reasonable to conclude that there will be a diminished demand from this on, and unless the receipts fall off considerably, lower prices will inevitably prevail; may be quoted at 70 to 20 cents ₱ bushel, on track, by the car load, according to quality.—Onions unfolded for choice Red Burgundy Sweets dull; Baltimores, $3@3.50 ₱ bbl Jerseys, $4@4.50.

RAGS—2@2½ ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Country, 7@7½; city, 8@8½.

SEEDS—There is not enough doing in any kind of Seed to establish quotations.

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Boneless Shoulders	9¾
Short Rib Sides	14
Clear Sides	14¾
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$24.00
Lard Oil, per gal	$1.10

POULTRY—Live Chickens, 3@3½ ₱ pair.

POTATOES—Are selling at a slight advance, and of weeks have been remarkably heavy, we doubt whether they were ever so large before during a similar space of time, and this fact has been an interesting condition; as the retail trade, it is evident, are pretty well supplied and a large number of consumers have laid in their supply for winter, it is reasonable to conclude that there will be a diminished demand from this on, and unless the receipts fall off considerably, lower prices will inevitably prevail; may be quoted at 70 to 20 cents ₱ bushel, on track, by the car load, according to quality.—Onions unfolded for choice Red Burgundy Sweets dull; Baltimores, $3@3.50 ₱ bbl Jerseys, $4@4.50.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, 1874.

Business in oil circles continues very dull, so far at least as Pittsburgh is concerned, and while it is hoped that there will soon be a change for the better, the outlook at this writing is not very encouraging. Crude, as noted in our last report, continues dull and weak; although prices are without quotable change; 56c at wells and so at river—it was offered to-day at the last named figure. The recent strikes, adding to the already heavy production, have not been without their effect in depressing the market, as in addition to an increased production, the consumption is falling off, hence a still further shrinkage in prices is not improbable. Refined continues quiet and neglected; there have been no sales reported this week. There is still considerable oil going forward to Baltimore via the Connellsville Railroad, but it is being placed on former contracts. Prices are nominally unchanged.

The Barrel trade continues quiet and nominal at $1.30 for countries, and $1.40 for city make.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—The market was excessively dull to-day, and with liberal receipts prices declined all around. The number of buyers in attendance was quite liberal, but they manifested a very indifferent interest in the traffic, and purchased only in sufficient quantities to meet the wants of their customers. On the better grades prices were fully ½@¾ ₱ lb lower than the closing prices of last week were accepted, while on other kinds the decline was from ¼@¾ per lb, the latter for "Canadawaga," which were in very good supply. A few extra droves were on sale, which brought from 5½@7½c ₱ lb. The range was from 5½ to 7¾c for fair to good, and 3 to 4½c for common. Receipts, 4,500 head. Sheep were dull of sale, and prices weak; sales of fair and good at 4½@5½c, and common at 2½@3½c. Lambs move slowly at 6½@7½c for fair to good, and $1.50@2 for common. Receipts, 14,000 head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 28, 1874.

FLOUR—Active, with superfine at $4.75@5.25.

GRAIN—Wheat active; No 1 spring 87¼@88c; No 2 84@85¼c spot; 84¼c seller November; 85¼c seller December; No 3 87½@88c; rejected 75c. Corn: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 71c cash or seller October; 67½@67¾c seller November; 65c seller the year; rejected 67c; new corn 60c on track. Oats active; No 2 38½@39c cash or seller October; 45¼c seller November; rejected 41@42c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No 1, 81@82c. Barley active; No 2 81.16¼ cash; $1.07½@1.08 seller November; No 3 90@96c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and in moderate demand for spot; active for the month of Nov., at $16.62½ seller the year. Lard: demand active and prices advanced; 12½@12¾c spot; $11.15@11.20 seller the year. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand, but unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull at 97c.

On open Board in the afternoon wheat closed higher; 84¾c seller November; 85¾c seller December. Corn easier at 70¼@70½c seller October; 66¾@67c seller November. Oats 48c seller October.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 28.—Flour active and in buyers' favor; receipts 10,270 barrels; superfine western and State $4.90@4.15; common to good $4.75@5.00; good to choice $5.10@5.75; white wheat extra $5.75@6.15; extra Ohio $4.65@6.70; St. Louis do $4.90@6.00. Rye flour easier at $4.15@5.30. Cornmeal firm at $4.25@5.00. Wheat more active; receipts 139,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels; spring No. 2 red $1.08@1.15; No 2 $1.16@1.01; No 2 Milwaukee $1.20; No 1 do $1.25; white Michigan $1.30. Rye steady; No 2 western 92½c. Barley firmer; No 2 western $1.25. Malt unchanged. Corn steady, but active; receipts 12,000 bushels; sales 60,000 bushels; new mixed western 67@68c. Oats in fair demand; receipts 71,275; mixed western 37@38c; white 37@40c. Hay heavy at 80c. Hops firm at 28@45c. Sugar dull and heavy; fair to good groceries dull. Petroleum dull and lower; closing quiet; refined 11¾c; crude 9½@9¾c; cases 17@17½c. Rosin quiet at $2.25. Turpentine firmer at 36c. Eggs—Fresh, stock, guaranteed as such, 22@23c; pickled, 17@20. The stock of fresh is light, while that of pickled is increasing.

FLOUR—Dispatches from all quarters report trade in this important article as being very dull, and the general outlook in the trade certainly is the prediction that prices will go still lower. We continue former quotations: Spring wheat, $6@6.25 for Wisconsin, and $6.50@6.75 for Minnesota; winters at $6.50@6.70 for red, and $6.75@7.25 for white, as to grade.

GROCERIES—Our merchants generally report trade quiet, as it usually is at this season of the year; and, as a rule, complain of the dullness, but as retailers, both in the city and country, are adhering to the hand-to-mouth policy, carrying no more stock than is absolutely necessary, although there is a very fair business in the aggregate. There is not the same disposition manifested now by our merchants in regard to doing a big trade, though that there was prior to the panic, greater caution is exercised in regard to credits, and while the trade of 1874 promises to be considerably larger, lower prices inevitably prevail; may be quoted at 70 to 20 cents ₱ bushel, on track, by the car load, according to quality.—Coffee continues quiet and unchanged.

SUGARS.			
Crushed	11¾	Standard A	10⅝
Granulated	11¾	Ex C Standard	10⅛
Powdered	11¾	Demarara	10@10½
Standard A	11	Porto Rico	9½@9¾
SYRUPS.			
Sugar house	60@65	Sugar Drips	65@70
Maryland	50	White Drips	70@75
Silver Drips	60	Extra Golden	75@10
COFFEES.			
Rio Good	20 @23	Roasted	19@26
Rio Prime	22 @23	Roasted loose	25@8
Rio Fancy	24 @25	Roasted Java	40
RICE.			
Rangoon ₱ lb	7@7½	Patna ₱ lb	7½@8
Carolina ₱ lb	8@8½		
MOLASSES.			
Porto Rico	55@60	New Orleans	45@60
Demerara	60@65		

GRAIN—There is but little doing in Wheat, and notwithstanding the supply here is small, prices are easier, owing chiefly to the advance in freights to points. We continue former quotations: Penna and Ohio red, $1.12@1.15; and white at $1.18@1.2.. The Oat market continues dull, with prices quite weak, with a continued drooping tendency; quotable at 37@39c, on track, by the car load, for mixed to prime white. Our offices from Chicago, under date of the 27th, report a further decline, while New York, the same day, was more active and firmer; the general feeling among well-posted parties here is that, in view of the light crop, prices are not likely to go much lower. New ear Corn is quoted all the way from 60 to 62c per bushel, according to quality and condition. Old Corn, both ear and shelled, is dull, and prices are so irregular, that it is difficult to quote correctly; there is not much inquiry; the fact is, old, in the course of another week or two, will not be worth any more than new. Rye is quiet and nominal at $1@1.05. There is little or no movement in Barley, and, as yet, no established quotations.

HAY—The market for baled is a shade stronger, under the influence of diminished receipts recently, but the supply is still considerably in excess of the demand, and prices remain as last quoted, ranging from $17@21 ₱ ton, according to quality and condition.

MILL FEED—Bran, under the influence of increased receipts and offerings, is weak and lower; quotable, by the carload, at 12@12½ ₱ ton.

PROVISIONS—Our trade, both from Chicago and Cincinnati, continue offish, and the fact that November is much lower than October, is good evidence that further decline is looked for. The general indications now are that hogs will not be as high during the packing season as is expected at this month ago, and this, of course, is having its effect upon the product. Following are the prevailing rates:

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Lard Oil, per gal	$1.10

POULTRY—Live Chickens, 3@3½ ₱ pair.

POTATOES—Are selling at a slight advance, and of weeks have been remarkably heavy, we doubt whether they were ever so large before during a similar space of time, and this fact has been an interesting condition; as the retail trade, it is evident, are pretty well supplied and a large number of consumers have laid in their supply for winter, it is reasonable to conclude that there will be a diminished demand from this on, and unless the receipts fall off considerably, lower prices will inevitably prevail; may be quoted at 70 to 20 cents ₱ bushel, on track, by the car load, according to quality.—Onions unfolded for choice Red Burgundy Sweets dull; Baltimores, $3@3.50 ₱ bbl Jerseys, $4@4.50.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 28.—Cotton quiet and steady at 13¼c. Flour, Barley and Oats dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and nominally lower. Corn dull; old 51@52c; new 46@47c. Rye dull at 90c. Linseed oil firm at 80c. Lard oil firm. Butter, Eggs and Cheese unchanged. Lard quiet at 12½@12¾c spot; sales at 12½c seller December. Bulk Meats: demand active and prices advanced; shoulders 7¼c; new sides quotable at 10¼@10½c; clear, 11½@11¾c. Bacon active for shoulders at 7¾@8c; sides quiet. Whisky steady at 99c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, October 28.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 2 white Wabash $1.17; No 3 do $1.11; No 1 white Michigan $1.12; extra $1.18; amber $1.05; No 2 do $1.01. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed 74c; no new 66c; low do new 64c; Michigan 72c; new 72c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 48½c; Michigan 48½c; white 51c. Clover seed $5.35.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 28.—Cotton: active at 13¾c. Flour 25c lower. Wheat dull; No 3 red fall 93@94c. Corn dull at 86@87c. Oats dull at 42½@43c. Barley firm; No 2 $1.05@1.10. Rye better at 80@82c. Whisky steady at 96c. Pork quiet; $25.25 bid. Lard steady; tierces 12½c; kegs 13c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 7c; no new sold; clear rib 11c; clear 11½c. Bacon firm; shoulders 8c; clear rib 12c; clear 12½c. Hams quiet; sugar cured 14@15c. Lard oil firm at 80c. Butter steady at 22@25c. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee strong. Whisky quiet at $1.01.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn steady at 81c. Oats dull at 55@57½c. Rye quiet and firm. Hay unchanged. Provisions strong. Pork unchanged. Bacon: shoulders 8½c; clear rib 12½c. Sugar cured hams 14@15c. Lard: refined 12½c. Butter steady at 23@35c. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee strong. Whisky quiet at $1.01.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat: demand fair and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee 93c; No 2 88c. Oats firmer and higher; good demand. No 2 afloat 43½c. Corn scarce; No 2 mixed 75c. Rye steady; No 1 87@90c. Barley firm; No 2 in store $1.13; seller November $1.09; No 3 in store 81c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 28.—Cotton quiet at 14c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged in every respect. Whisky steady, with a moderate demand at 99c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 28.—Wheat firmer at $1.04@1.09. Corn and Oats unchanged. Petroleum steady; standard white 9½c; Ohio State test 115°; in small way 10½c bid.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 28.—Cotton quiet; middling 13¾@14c. Flour unchanged. Corn firm; new mixed 60c. Oats dull at 45c. Pork active at $24. Bacon and Lard unchanged.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 28.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady at 95@97½c. Corn: car lots, 70c. Oats steady at 38@39c. Rye dull at 82@83c. Barley steady at $1.10@1.16.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, October 28.—Cotton dull at 12½@13c. Flour quiet at $4.50@6.00. Wheat dull at $1.15. Corn steady at $1. Oats 65c. Provisions nominal. Whisky firm at $1.04.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, October 28.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee club $1.10. Corn quiet and firm.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, October 28.—Cattle: receipts 1,100 head; total for the week 10,268; good stock scarce and 25c off last week's prices; common neglected, selling off 50c. Sheep and Lambs: receipts 3,600 head; total for the week 19,800; yards crowded with sheep; prices 25c off on all grades; western sheep slow at $4.25@4.50; good Lambs steady and offered arrival delivered at higher rates. Hogs: receipts 12,300 head; total for the week 30,000; market quiet with stiffer prices; Yorkers $5.50@5.75; heavy hogs $5.90@6.12½.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 28.—Business was generally dull with commission houses, and the jobbing movement was only moderate. Cotton goods are quiet at unchanged prices, with only a moderate demand. The Bristol Print Works have stopped running on fall work. Felt skirts are in steady request, and best makes firm. Shawls are quiet. Women's striped hose are quick, and the better kinds sold up to the receipts.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, October 28.—Cotton dull; sales of 1,541 bales; middling upland 14¾c; Orleans 15c; futures closed steady; sales of 31,400 bales; October 14.2c; November 14 16@14 19c; December 14¾c; January 15 1-32c; February 15 11-32c; March 15¾c; April 15 27-32@15⅞c; May 16⅛@16¼c; June 16 11-32@16⅝c.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad, Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels and Boilers.
Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,
W. J. Hammond,
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FIRE BRICK.

Savage, Glade & Savage,
MOUNTAIN FIRE BRICK
WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY FIRE BRICK IN THE MARKET.
J. & J. M. PORTER,
Manufacturers and Sole Agents for the sale of the above named brands.
Also, Manufacturers of WEST VIRGINIA FIRE BRICK and FURNACE LININGS.
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POSTOFFICE BOX 378.
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RIVER PACKETS.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
ON FIRST WATER.
THE FINE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMER,
MESSENGER.
J. M. VANDERGRIFT.....Master
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Will leave as above on FIRST WATER.
She is now at the landing ready for engagements and will be the first boat out for the points named.
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

HOME NEWS.

Thrown Out and Hurt.

Yesterday afternoon as Mr. Samuel Druit, druggist on the corner of Federal street and Montgomery avenue, Allegheny, was driving along the road, near the Oakland car stables, in this city, with his wife, son, and two young ladies named Walters, one of the wheels of the barouche came off, and they were all thrown out and badly bruised. None of them, it is believed, is seriously injured. The barouche was entirely demolished.

RABBI EGER'S CASE.

No Prosecution—The Case Dismissed.

A hearing was to have been held before Mayor Fleming last evening in the case of Rabbi B. Eger, who was charged with interrupting the crusaders on Sunday night.

The matter was called up at the time appointed, but officer Bowden who had made the arrest declined to prosecute Mr. Eger on a charge of disorderly conduct. He wanted to enter a charge of disturbing a religious meeting against the Rabbi but Mayor Fleming refused to entertain such a charge and dismissed Mr. Eger with cost. Mr. Eger now threatens to enter suit against the officer for false arrest.

HILLON'S FATE.

Verdict of the Jury—Guilty of Murder in the Second Degree.

Yesterday afternoon, about a quarter to three o'clock, the jury in the Hillon murder case came into court. They had been out since Tuesday afternoon. Hillon was brought into court, and at the same time Judges Sterrett and Stowe took the bench.

The prisoner gave evidence of anxiety and great trepidation—a feeling that was shared in by his colored friends who were assembled. Prominent among the spectators were the wife of Hillon and his sister-in-law, who seemed to be more agitated even than the prisoner.

During the time the verdict was being recorded Hillon was very nervous, but when the foreman of the jury announced "guilty of murder in the second degree," he heaved a deep sign of relief and sank back into his chair with an appearance as though relieved from a great suspense. His sister-in-law was some what more emotional in her expressions, and she sobbed convulsively for awhile. She then ran and embraced the prisoner, and falling on her knees exclaimed, "Thank the Lord, Hezzie, you're saved," which was repeated several times, and was interminged with "God bless the jury." The scene was of a somewhat startling character, but the Court allowed her emotions to have full vent, and then the prisoner was taken back to his cell to await sentence.

THE "SAFE BLOWERS" CAUGHT.

The Burglary at Rochester—The Arrest of the Depredators—How They Were Detected—Sent Back to Beaver.

We have made mention of the fact that a safe in Sharp & Hoffman's store, at Rochester, was blown to pieces, on Sunday night, by burglars and have now to add to the item the intelligence of the capture of the burglars. Mr. Sharp, one of the members of the firm, was coming up to the city yesterday, when a couple of men got on the train at Freedom. He observed that one of the men had his eyes bandaged, and was led by the other man. Mr. Sharp gave up his seat to the men and was pitying the sufferer, when the conductor came along and the men paid their fare in nickels. Mr. Sharp's wits were somewhat sharpened at this, as he had lost a lot of nickels by the burglars who entered his store. He looked at the men closely and recognized them as parties who had been seen loafing around his store a day or two before the burglary. When he reached Allegheny, he had them arrested, and when taken to the lock-up they confessed the crime. They gave the names of Robert Ames and Charley Lewis, and are each about twenty-two years of age. Ames says they worked about a half pound of powder into the lock and then covered the safe with blankets and some coats to deaden the sound. This charge blew out and did no damage, but made an awful noise. As soon as the smoke cleared away a little they filled her up again, this time with more disastrous results both to the safe and themselves. Lewis who was doing the job, fired the fuse three times, but each time it went out. The fourth time it was very short, and he had but scarcely got it started when the explosion occurred. He was most terribly burned about the face. The physician who examined him say his eyes are not badly injured. The victim says he winked when it went off, thereby saving them.

The men are not professional hands—this being their first attempt. They were taken back to Beaver yesterday afternoon—where the County Court sits—for trial.

FIRE NEAR GLENWOOD.

The Melting House of Blair's Iron and Steel Works Consumed Last Night—Loss $15,000—Fully Insured.

Shortly before eleven o'clock last night a dispatch was received at Municipal Hall, stating that [illegible] near Glenwood, on the Connellsville Railroad, was on fire, and requesting that immediate assistance be sent as the danger was imminent. A general alarm was at once sounded on the big bell, and the engines in the central part of the city were promptly in responding to Municipal Hall's call for service. The Duquesne and Relief steamers were ordered to the fire, and the remainder were sent back. A GAZETTE reporter was also sent to the scene, and on arriving there found that the fire had been checked, but not until a considerable amount of damage had been done. The flames were first discovered by the watchman, who is of the opinion that the gas over one of the furnaces in the melting house caught fire and communicated to the roof. The melting house, which was entirely destroyed, was located in the rear of the press house and directly on the bank of the Monongahela river. It was a wooden building, iron clad, and contain two melting furnaces and a quantity of castings. As it cannot be ascertained until to-day how much the castings, &c., have been injured, the loss, therefore, cannot be definitely stated, but it will probably reach fifteen thousand dollars. The building was fully insured in Eastern companies. The fact that the works are situated so close to the river is likely what saved them from total destruction, because, when the steamers reached the place, the pipes were found to contain no water, and recourse was had to the river. The Duquesne engine did not go into service, the Relief being the only one that threw water, but the exertions of the employes of the works were productive of so much benefit in arresting the progress of the fire that the expenditure of an extra amount of energy on the part of the firemen was rendered unnecessary.

THE ITALIAN MINERS.

The Troubles on the Connellsville and Panhandle Railroads—The Cause of the Dissatisfaction.

Trouble has commenced again with the Italian miners, and it seems difficult to foretell how the difficulty will end. The recent importation of foreigners to Armstrong's coal works, at Buena Vista, on the Connellsville Railroad, have not yet been permitted to go to work by the men whom they supplanted, and it was for the purpose of preventing a serious outbreak that the police, heretofore referred to, were called out there. On Tuesday night it is said the entire force of Italians were under the necessity of standing guard to avert an attack from the old miners who had colonized themselves in the town of Buena Vista, on the opposite bank of the river, and who kept up a scattering fusilade of musketry nearly all night. A number of houses, it is alleged, were struck by bullets, and two men were scratched by spent balls. He would be a poor marksman, indeed, who couldn't hit a house across a river, but the above statement is from an Italian point of view, and will doubtless do to be taken with a few grains of allowance. The riotous conduct of five of the old miners was such that they had to be arrested, and were taken to Greensburg, the offense having been committed in Westmoreland county, where they were granted a hearing and then released on bail.

At Rend's Laurel Hill mines fifty-six of the Italians have been discharged, leaving about seventy still on hand. They were paid off on Tuesday, but so far as we could learn no trouble followed. Paradoxical as it may seem it appears to be true that pay day among miners, instead of bringing sunshine and happiness with it, is frequently the cause of discontent and discord.

On Sunday night the noble Romans at the National Hotel, on the Panhandle Railroad, quit work, owing to a misunderstanding coupled with a belief that they have been defrauded by Griffith & Co., of whose labor bureau they are a part. This firm, it is said, has failed, and is unable to fulfill its contracts; it has not paid and cannot pay a dollar in return for the expense incurred in housing and providing the Italians with food. The condition of affairs was made known to the Italians at the beginning of the week, and fearing they would in the end suffer the most, they refused to go to work. Mr. Fisher, Secretary of the National Coal Works, offered them three cents a bushel if they would return to work. This offer was accepted by about thirty of the men, but the remainder declined it and came to the city yesterday. They wandered about some time, visiting the Mayor's office in the hope of getting transportation to New York, and finally visited Mr. James Mitchell, of the firm of Mitchell & Stevenson, and a director in the company operating the National works. They had a conference with him, but Mr. Mitchell informed our reporter last evening that no conclusion had been arrived at. He said that some four or five Italians who live in Pittsburgh are responsible for the difficulty with the miners. He had succeeded in contracting with them to return to the mines, but some of the leading Romans of this city got among them, and in the hope of getting two dollars a head by influencing them to go to work for other operators, they were induced to break the contract. If they still wish to go to work, Mr. Mitchell says he will pay them three cents a bushel for all the coal they can dig. They have no money; they cannot get to New York, and it looks as though they will be compelled to accept the proposition. If they do not their places will be filled by others, as Mr. Mitchell considers those remaining at the works a sufficient nucleus to recruit with.

Ladies Watches.

The largest assortment of Ladies Gold Watches in the city to be found at Geo. W. Biggs, No. 159 Smithfield street, four doors above Sixth avenue.

THE EAST END SCANDAL.

The Case Discussed in Public—The Church Trial Yesterday—The Prosecuting Witnesses Present—The Defendant Not on Hand—The Trial Conducted According to Church Law—The Accused Convicted and Expelled.

The East End scandal, of which mention has been made in our columns of Monday and yesterday, has finally culminated in a Church trial. When reference was made to the above case there was much speculation as to who the parties implicated were, and every one interested in the subject looked forward with eagerness to a full revelation of the names.

The accused is Dr. John P. Perchment, who resides at East Liberty, and has a wife and family. The Doctor has always been highly esteemed in society, has a large and remunerative practice, and is reported to be quite wealthy. He was also connected with the Emory M. E. Church, and attended public worship at the above place regularly, being a pew-holder.

The alleged victims are Miss Jennie Irwin and her sister Mrs. Belle Carroll, the former being over thirty years of age, and the latter only twenty-three at this time. The parents of these young ladies live on Penn avenue, and are in rather straightened circumstances. Their father is an invalid, having been unable to do anything for the support of his family for about eighteen years. The mother is also in delicate health, so that the maintenance of the household devolved upon three sisters, which made up the family circle. Although not favored with riches, they stood high in society, because of their respectability. Miss Jennie engaged in school teaching, while her other sisters were otherwise employed. The family lived in a house rented from Dr. Perchment, and he also attended them professionally.

Only a few days ago rumors began to become current that the two sisters above named were having some difficulty, and as each day passed, suspicions began to be aroused that all was not right. At the same time correspondence was being carried on between the alleged victims and the pastor of the church, which was kept entirely secret from the public. The main part of the writing seems to have been done by the youngest sister, who is now married and has been living in Philadelphia.

In that correspondence it seems that intimations were thrown out to the effect that while she was single improper relations existed between her and Dr. Perchment, and that she made a full confession of the same to her husband, but did not desire to have the matter made public. As the case had now got into the hands of the church. An investigation became imperative, in order to ascertain the true state of affairs, for a charge of this kind being made against one of its members must be either proven true or false, that he might be dealt with accordingly. Arrangements were made, and a trial determined upon, which was appointed for yesterday at two o'clock. Notices were sent to each party to appear, in order to make their several statements. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Frank Sellers, S. B. McElroy, James Woodwell, B. B. Hunnicutt, Wm. J. Carson, Frank Hall and Frederick Luty, were appointed to hear the evidence and decide as to whether or not the membership of the Doctor should be continued. The time having arrived, the prosecuting witnesses were on hand, but the accused neither appeared in person or by counsel. Not wishing to take any advantage of his absence, the pastor appointed Frederick Luty, Esq., to act as counsel for the defense in the prosecution. Rev. Mr. Rich was selected to conduct the case upon the part of the church, and the trial proceeded. The charges made were two in number, viz.: That of adultery with the two young ladies above mentioned. In the evidence it was shown on the part of the prosecution that there had been improper advances, which had gone so far as to become criminal; that these improper relations began in the year 1869, and continued several years, and that during the whole time everything in connection therewith was kept perfectly quiet. About two years after the beginning of these relations the younger of the two was married, which ended the Doctor's attentions to her. After the marriage the husband states that he suspicioned that something was wrong because his wife was not free to express herself on all occasions, but seemed inclined to hold something back, but at the expiration of a year she came out and made a full confession, which destroyed his confidence in her and from that day to this they have lived unhappily together. The eldest sister still remained in the city and followed school teaching, and she alleged that the intimacy in her case was of much longer duration. After hearing the statement of the two witnesses the committee retired, and after being out about five minutes, returned with a unanimous verdict against Doctor Perchment of "guilty in the manner and form as stated in the charges." According to the usages of the Church, and in compliance with the discipline of the same, the pastor said it became his duty to expel him, which was done at once.

It was thought by some that a public announcement should be made of the expulsion, but when explained by Chairman Luty the audience, as a whole, seemed to be satisfied. It appears that although Miss Jennie is not married, she was engaged to a gentleman in Topeka, Kansas; that such are the relations between the two parties, that it is not positively known whether the engagement is broken or not; that there had been an effort made upon her part to avoid publicity, and she did everything in her power to evade the same. The most singular fact in the whole affair was the utter ignorance existing between the two sisters of each other's action. Although years had elapsed, neither suspicioned the other, and they professed to have no knowledge of each other's conduct until only a few days ago. When they did become acquainted with the facts in the case, there was a time of sadness between them. Another strange occurrence was that they should both be writing to different parties about this matter at the same time.

So much for the prosecution. On the other hand, the attorneys for the Doctor seem to have been holding a correspondence with the parties who appeared against him yesterday. A money consideration was asked in order to suppress and keep forever in silence what is brought out as above.

Communications were sent to the Doctor, individually, but he refused to reply only through his counsel. One of the ladies demanded the sum of $1,000 to hold her peace, while the other wanted $500. A letter making these demands was received from one party, and a communication from a representative of the other, and were answered in substance as follows: "As counsel for Doctor Perchment, we are authorized to say that he will not comply with your demand by paying you blackmail. He is able to prove his reputation and good moral character, and does not propose to be blackmailed." The above was signed by legal counsel, and it is generally known that such a demand was made. Up to this time the defense has offered no evidence whatever, and what phase this question may have, remains yet to be seen. The young ladies were both much affected during the relation of their different statements, and at certain times their sobbing was almost unendurable. It is said that a suit will be entered at once in the Courts, by the father of the ladies, because of the fact that Mrs. Carroll was yet under age when the alleged criminal intimacy was begun. If it finds its way into the Courts, no doubt the full facts of the case will be brought out, as then each witness will be required to testify under oath. Until then we wait further developments.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Last night "School for Scandal" was produced at the Opera House for the first time this season, with a splendor and appropriateness of scenery, appointments and costumes rarely seen upon the stage. Nothing was slighted, but all united to give the play all that its completeness as a play requires. Miss Coombs' *Lady Teazle* proved as brilliant in representation as bright in tone and costume. Mr. Ellsler's *Sir Peter* was a sterling piece of acting and completely successful. Mr. Gotthold's *Charles Surface* was as vigorous and spirited as Pittsburgh has seen for a long time. Mr. Fitzpatrick gave a very presentable *Joseph Surface*. The manner in which the several parts of Miss Troy, Miss Thompson, Mr. Marble, Mr. Egbert and Mr. Owen was performed, all deserve special mention. The other portions of the cast were well sustained, with some slight hitches incident to a first production.

"School for Scandal" will be repeated this evening.

Library Hall—"Marble Heart."

We are pleased to note the fact that the audiences attracted to Library Hall on account of the admirable performances of the "Sherry Dramatic Combination," are nightly largely increasing in numbers, as the really excellent character of the entertainment furnished becomes better known. Last evening Library Hall was graced by a fashionable and highly appreciative audiory, on the occasion of the last presentation of the society play of "Rose, or the Mystery of the Dead Hour," and as on former evenings, the principal characters were rendered in a successful and most pleasing manner.

To-night "Marble Heart" will be performed with the full strength of the company, and we hope to see such an audience as the merits of the actors deserve. Seats may be secured at Hale's music store, 103 Smithfield street.

Literary and Musical Entertainment.

This evening a literary and musical entertainment will be given in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue, by the Fourth ward Lyceum of Allegheny. This society comprises, among its membership, some of the best of our amateur elocutionists and musicians, and as they have been preparing for the entertainment for some time, the indications are that the evening will be one of pleasure to all who attend. The entertainment is given for the benefit of the church, and is thus worthy of generous support on that score as well as for its genuine merits.

European Steamship Arrivals.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the line steamer Schiller at New York; steamer Hohenzoller at New York; steamer Great Western at New York; steamer Denmark at New York.

Persons engaged during the day have the opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of Book-keeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, etc., in the evenings. No class system. Individual instruction. Full corps of teachers. For circulars apply at the office of Duff's college, 49 Fifth avenue.

N. B.—Evening session from 7 to 9.

REPUBLICAN VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

Below is Published the List of Republican Vigilance Committees of the various Districts of the County. Members are requested to take notice and give their time on TUESDAY, November 3d, 1874, to the interests of the Republican Party.

WM. H. DENNISTON, Chairman.
JAS. S. WOODWELL, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH.

FIRST WARD.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Frederick Schild, John Cook,
Chas. Wessell, Alex. McKim,
John Jackson, William Evans,
John Cook, Val. Buckelhause, Jr.,
George Ingalls, C. F. Buck,
Samuel Baker.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Thos. McEchron, Frank Hawkins,
Andrew J. Patton, Thomas Maxwell,
Saml. G. Hunter, Andrew Fulton,
Samuel Milligan, J. S. Vincent,
W. A. Gilleland, John Seiferth,
August Schoetz, Thos. S. Bulger.

THIRD DISTRICT.

W. V. Dishi, John D. Biggert,
Jacob Guskey, George Burker,
Thos. O'Brien, Henry Sharer.

SECOND WARD.

FIRST DISTRICT.

M. W. Beltzhoover, J. Meil. Crossan,
J. G. Barr, B. Gallassith,
J. E. Sweltzer, George VonBonnhorst,
B. F. Weyman, N. B. Dilworth,
W. J. Caskey, James Anderson,
W. H. Chaplain, Benj. Darlington.

SECOND DISTRICT.

James McGregger, Joseph Dilsey,
Reese Owens, F. C. Negley,
James Black, James Phillips,
James Marten, J. K. Cain,
E. C. Milliken, Walter King.
Charles McKnulty, John Terrence,
A. B. Lloyd.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Addison Arthurs, George P. McBride,
J. L. Marshall, A. C. Wilson,
Robert McClung, John Bingham,
John F. Hunter, James Fahnestock,
George W. Armstrong.

THIRD WARD.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Henry Daub, Miller Monfooth,
John Bone, James W. Owens,
Theo. Ravecote, John N. Neeb,
Wm. Steinmyer, McClung Bros.,
A. Steinmyer, Peter Gallisath,
G. L. Braun.

SECOND DISTRICT.

David Sims, Joseph Schoeffer,
John Burke, John Drapper,
Wm. H. Reed, Chas. Armstrong,
Peter Dressler, James Gamble,
W. H. McKelvey, M.D., John White,
James McCallister, James H. McAleese.

FOURTH WARD.

FIRST DISTRICT.

W. W. Thompson, R. S. Frazer,
Wm. A. Herron, Wm. R. Brown, Jr.,
H. Darlington, Beverly Jones,
Wm. McKnight, Jr., Frank Nimick,
H. W. Williams, Jr., George Hersh.
F. Rinehart.

SECOND DISTRICT.

John R. McCune, W. W. Lindsay,
J. V. Craraft, Dr. McDonald,
John Trimble, Samuel Anderson,
Wm. Gearing. James Verner,
Wm. McGhee.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Dr. Thos. Shaw, A. P. Thompson,
S. A. Clowes, John W. Haney,
Wm. A. Kiskadden, Dr. Jos. Dickson,
Dr. Jas. McClelland, W. R. Thompson.

FIFTH WARD.

FIRST DISTRICT.

A. W. Smith, Dr. Taylor,
Fred. Gipner, Robert Neely,
Louis Beinhaur, David Sloan,
Richard Logan, Dr. Greenawalt,
Jesse Thompson, John Mitchell,
James Logan, Matthew Sloan,
C. J. Smith.

SECOND DISTRICT.

H. C. McCoy, Thos. A. Pender,
Wm. Wiseman, Alfred Hutson,
John Becker, Amos Lewis,
Henry Haley, Alex. Potter,
Morris Van Baalen, Lewis Hill,
John Lyons, Geo. Scheon,
Albert Mathews, David Ecker,
Samuel Hutchinson, Wm. Lewis.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Wm. J. White, Oliver Young,
Jackson Kemp, H. J. Gourley,
Thos. Cochran, W. F. Casey,
Jos. Hastings, Thos. McCourt,
M. Housman, John Ripper,
John Fitzkimons, Lawrence Quirk.

SIXTH WARD.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Geo. Linderman, John M. Miller,
Edwin Bindley, John A. Sargoant,
Samuel Greer, W. H. Daly.
J. B. Moore.

SECOND DISTRICT.

James Munn, Geo. W. Backofen,
R. E. Lee, Robert Fowler,
Daniel Linderman, John L. Hamilton,
A. L. Thomas, John Richardson,
Louis Kim, Henry T. Jahn.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Henry Meyer, W. F. Langkamp,
Hugh McMasters, Christian Kohne,
Andrew Moon, John Wrigley,
Samuel Morrow, Henry E. White,
Jacob Keebler, George Hamilton,
M. P. Kimball, Geo. K. Beecher,
Joseph Busha, S. T. Brown,
John Steel, Geo. Sands,
Joseph Caskey. Jesse Ossinger.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Peter Price, E. R. Jacoby,
Henry Tatnall, D. Price,
Solomon Jones, A. Dixon,
Rees Price, Enoch Nomeunt,
Richard Sloan, Sidney Cooper,
Dan. Evans, Wm. Clarke.

SEVENTH WARD.

FIRST DISTRICT.

John Berry, D. L. Fleming,
H. M. Gelffus, James M. Chrisly,
H. D. Moorhead, R. W. Patterson,
John D. McFarland, H. H. Neibaum,
G. W. Massey, Joel Kerr,
Wm. Jones, John P. Bowes,
Joseph H. Roush, S. Frank,
Samuel Mears, Wm. Badger,
John A. Musgrave, F. D. Geisel,
George Atkinson, August Brockman,
George Arthus, Daniel Weinland,
Wm. Fleming. Thomas J. Clark.
Oliver P. Blair.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Joseph A. Butler, Thomas Moorhead,
Samuel Mathews, Geo. Wamhoff,
David Steen, Chas. Dalgliesh,
Henry Smith, John Marley,
Marshal A. Brown, Wm. J. Logan,
James Bovard, Wm. C. Mackey,
Samuel Williams, James Hutchison, Jr.,
Wm. Douglass, Christ Hauch,
John Rehman, D. W. Garrett,
J. F. Dittler, J. H. DeBoer.
Fred. Ruch, Samuel Leimenthal,
H. J. McCracken, John Boyd,
H. Lee Mason, E. C. Mathews.

THIRD DISTRICT.

David Reed, W. J. Spence,
Wm. S. Foster, John Wier,
H. Perry, John Wallaker,
John McCallin, Hugh McMillin,
James McCallin, Robert Hunter,
Andrew Montgomery, John Smith,
R. M. Snodgrass, Wm. Wright,
John Marshall, W. O. Jones,
George W. Wilson, Peter Anderson,
A. W. Black, Alfred Hawkins,
Lewis Hill, Washington George,
Luke Chapman, Wm. Floyd,
Robt. Flinn, Jr., George Grimm.

EIGHTH WARD.

FIRST DISTRICT.

J. J. Booth, Chas. S. White,
John Harper, Jno. Galther,
R. K. Hawk, Jas. McFaridge,
W. J. Mawhinney, Thos. Boyle,
J. R. Newman, Frank Goodwin,
J. Willingmyer, Daniel Shepherd,
Marat Johnson, George Clymonson,
Wm. Kerr, Louis Sellars.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Samuel Kilgore, William Snyder,
David Fitzimmons, Charles Martin,
John Knowland, Hamlet Lowe,
Henry Wilson, Sherry Lovett,
James S. Patterson, J. H. Johnson,
George Jacob, Henry Hines,
Crosby Gray, J. H. Nieman,
Archy Wallace, Isaac Morton,
George H. Shaler.

THIRD DISTRICT.

John W. McGimpsey, Zach Lawson,
S. Guy McCandless, John Askins,
George B. Chalmers, John G. Little,
Alex. Seanor, James H. Stevenson,
Geo. W. Gillespie, J. H. Walker,
John S. Lamble, Lemuel Goggins,
W. W. Scott.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Henry Cochran, Simp. Shore,
Wm. H. Graham, W. H. Glenn,
Thomas W. Baker, John Tighe,
V. G. Elliott, George Heaps,
George Cochran, Jr., John G. Bryant,
Wm. Moore, J. F. Grossheimer,
James F. Moore, John Robb,
Henry Atkinson, Wm. Brown,
Samuel Shore, James B. Lamble,
Joseph Marshall.

NINTH WARD.

FIRST DISTRICT.

James Taylor, Charles Kettenberg,
James Wiggins, James Boyd,
E. P. Jones, John Smith,
Wm. Parker, Thos. Gatewood,
Christ. Glsler,

SECOND DISTRICT.

B. K. Waughler, Wm. Anderson,
E. J. Taylor, Jacob Bruner,
Alonzo Early, W. S. McCutcheon,
Samuel Waughler, Samuel Belfore,
James M. Sterling, Jacob Rowl,
James McMillin, Robert Brady,
C. P. Duff, Evan Jones.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Joseph Dickson, James Hanson,
James Huntley, R. Dickson,
John Harrison,

FOURTEENTH WARD.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Wm. R. Ford, Wm. McAdams,
James B. Glass, H. H. McCormick.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Samuel Whitehouse, Albert Burnett,
John Fleming, James A. McDevitt.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Henry Lloyd, Thomas B. Young.
Joseph McElhaney, Alex. Murdock.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

John Evans, John Lower,
E. D. Wilt, Joseph Loughrey.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

John Gray, Wm. Griffith,
Alex. Scott, Edward Davis.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

FIRST DISTRICT.

John Upperman, John Orth,
Charles Hughes, Phillip Drum.
Alex. Black.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Wm. Hosack, Dr. L. F. Arnsburg.
John T. Duff, George Dunn,
George Garrison, Jos. Z. Wainwright,
John Hoerr, Isaac Tanis,
George A. Cook, Wm. Jahn,
James Cuddy, John A. Fox.

THIRD DISTRICT.

John H. Kerr, Wm. M. Ramsey,
Gen. A. L. Pearson, Thomas D. Keller,
John L. Piper, Jr., Alex. Harper, Jr.,
James J. Wood, James Sleeth.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Geo. Nasenthaller, Robert Dalzell,
Sam. McKinley, H. Marshall,
Alex. McKinley, Lucius Richards,
James Atkinson, Wm. Palmer,
Henry Stork, John Swigtiach,
R. H. Smith, H. Rigley,
Herman Myers, J. Dagleman,
H. S. Morgan, Wm. Irwin,
Wm. Scott, John Stewart,
Geo. Gardner, James Stewart.
Samuel McElroy, Jr.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

FIRST DISTRICT.

T. B. Stewart, W. H. Scott,
J. C. Boyd, W. B. Rostwick,
H. Y. Boyce, W. B. Bateman,
Wm. Mackey, George W. Gardner,
Wm. King, Ed. Bigley,
J. G. Wainwright, V. K. McElhaney.

SECOND DISTRICT.

J. T. McClure, George Wright.
E. T. Pearson, A. Colville,
J. W. Campbell, J. H. Davidson.

THIRD DISTRICT.

John Larimer, S. McMahon,
Wm. West, J. T. Carbaugh,
W. C. Brown, H. E. Wainwright,
Wm. Bowersmith, O. H. P. Pearson.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

R. L. Hamilton, G. R. Littlefield,
Charles North, George Roberts,
James Graham, Wm. Robinson,
Wm. Ludenberg, Charles Harkin.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Charles W. Lewis, C. R. Leonhauser,
John McMasters, Henry Williams,
David Kirk, J. H. Jones.
F. S. Bissell.

NINETEENTH WARD.

FIRST DISTRICT.

J. T. Cunningham, C. W. Armstrong,
John Addy, John Brown,
John Allen, Wm. Dickey,
Samuel McCutcheon, R. D. Beatty,
James Harper, Wm. Denniston,
Oliver Ferson, John Gilchrist,
Robert Stevenson, L. C. Castner.

SECOND DISTRICT.

J. J. Lawson, Robert Banks,
John Beecher, Samuel Coon,
Wm. H. Morrison, Dr. H. W. Fulton,
Zeb. Gray, John Borland,
Joseph Torrence, Andrew Sweltzer,
R. W. Thomas, Wm. Brandon,
C. B. Seeley, Thomas Moreland.
A. P. McWilliams.

THIRD DISTRICT.

John N. Berlin, H. B. McClelland,
R. W. Reed, Wash. Lowry,
Nicholas Leech, Anton Wolf,
Dr. R. D. Parchment, R. C. Patterson,
Samuel Crawford, Joseph McCarthy.

TWENTIETH WARD.

FIRST DISTRICT.

C. W. Batchelor, Oliver Smith,
F. Keefer, F. Beso,
C. Haus, E. D. Patterson,
F. K. Baum, C. Smith.
C. T. Neale.

SECOND DISTRICT.

W. O. H. Scully, Daniel Mitchell,
D. Boreland, E. M. Allen,
Wm. Wincher, A. Weling,
J. Davis, John Hiller.

THIRD DISTRICT.

J. S. McCall, J. B. Landwehr,
F. Vogel, T. E. Wilsof,
Joseph Parker, George Richards,
W. H. Hastings, W. R. Harrison.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

FIRST DISTRICT.

C. A. Kehew, W. Spragoe,
C. S. Haven, John Young,
Joseph Thorne, S. Wickline,
D. Gumbert, A. Gourley,
Jas. McCutcheon, Aaron Reimer,
Thomas W. Lindsay.

SECOND DISTRICT.

John Jones, John Stwater, Esq.,
Martin Fix, Conrad Fix,
—— Doak.

THIRD DISTRICT.

C. B. Rostwick, George Bradley.
George Hedricks, Theo. Stonerod,
B. F. Mallory, Jacob Fry,
Wm. Walker, Jared M. Brush,
M. Hiltz.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

FIRST DISTRICT.

James A. Chambers, Wm. Alderson,
Hartley Howard, John Black,
J. B. Smeathen, Reid, Phillips,
J. D. Collingwood, W. H. Irwin,
W. J. Bowers, John Jamison.

SECOND DISTRICT.

J. Henry Miller, Charles Hollenkimen,
Col. E. J. Allen, Col. Norman M. Smith,
Elgin Bruce, Allen Kramer,
Frank Van Gorder, N. McGarren,
Wm. Peebles, C. C. Taylor,
Benj. E. Peebles, John Bruce,
Jackson C. Porter, Wm. Beck,
Thomas G. Smythe.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Joseph L. Lytle, J. W. G. Smith,
John Fritz, Charles Foderis,
Harrison Taylor, H. Frank,
Joseph Thomas, John Williams,
Wm. Barker, Jr., Thomas Weifer,
Chas. Nuchauser, John Best, Jr.,
John Lytle, James Bayne,
John A. Kearcher, Wm. McKee,
Wm. Watson, J. M. Quinn,
Joshua Tunstall. Joseph Chadwick,
A. Rudolph, Messch. Risen,
John I. House, S. Oliphausen.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Capt. James Watson, Geo. H. Anderson,
John Palmer, Capt. R. B. Robison,
A. B. Davis, J. H. Williamson,
Joseph Hepline, Capt. Samuel Brown,
Maj. Barclay, H. J. Wilson,
W. H. Barker, Dr. C. Evans,
James McKibben, Jas. H. Buchanan,
James Berry, John Palmer,
W. Scott, Edward Anderson,
George T. Oliver, E. F. Anderson,
Frank Robins, W. L. Lewis,
Maj. Thos. S. Blair, John H. Wilson,
James M. Fisher, Alex. Flowers,
Allan Wood,
Wm. Wiley.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

FIRST DISTRICT.

John Larimer, D. E. Weaver,
Wm. West, Albert Steel.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Wm. McClurg, Milo Crawford,
Joseph McCoy, Joseph McClurg.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Clinton Faulkner, Joseph Banks,
David Sheppard, Fred Shulle.
J. J. Jarrett.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Robert E. Mercer, Esq., Mark Burk,
James McKain, A. D. Clark,
Henry Jackson.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Wm. C. Brany, Henry Wilhelm,
Jacob Mehren, Doc. J. J. Rauhauser,
Frank Moore, R. H. Brown.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD.

FIRST DISTRICT.

James O'Neill, John Boyd,
Charles Hoff, Chris Troutman,
Charles Goering. John W. Kenler.

SECOND DISTRICT.

George Trautman, Adam Trautman,
Henry Best, W. F. Wilson,
Philip Baumgart. James Wilock.

THIRD DISTRICT.

John Bradley, Philip Haser,
Leonard Hahn, C. J. Shultz,
Louis Kemler, Thomas Shields.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

James Reed, Robert Reed,
George Walker, Harry Chess,
Walter Chess, George Knepp.
Wm. Kuhle.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD.

FIRST DISTRICT.

John Nusser, Philip Demmel,
Fred. Hampe, Andrew Binder.

SECOND DISTRICT.

August Ammon, Jenkin Jones,
Fred. Dietz.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD.

FIRST DISTRICT.

William Barr, S. M. Boyd,
Bernhard Jackson, G. B. Getzinger,
R. B. Jones, A. C. Dalzell,
John L. Davis, Isaac Cline,
C. Horsemeyer, James Bankered.

SECOND DISTRICT.

T. B. Bingey, Christ. Engel,
John Diehl, Joseph Giberman,
Emile Roufield, Jacob Deitz.
Hugh Dungan, Theodore Kestner.

THIRD DISTRICT.

S. B. Walters, Job Wareham,
Abram Winters, Adolph Bankered,
Oliver Rose, Peter Snyder,
Robert McDonald, B. Breitner.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD.

FIRST DISTRICT.

T. C. Atterbury, E. G. Krehan,
Wm. Doyle, Thomas Hammett,
W. C. Fees.

SECOND DISTRICT.

B. C. McCoy, Henry Martin,
Robert Conroy, Marion Jackson,
Wm. Schafer, Daniel Ripley,
John Evans, John Davis,
George Powell, Paul Mosbell.

THIRTIETH WARD.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Wm. H. Barker, Wm. E. Jones,
John Richardson, Ed. Hauck,
Wm. Shergold, Ellis Corby,
John R. Thomas.

SECOND DISTRICT.

R. H. Rolfe, Isaac S. Jones,
Thomas Evans, Jacob Vichenstein,
James Hunter, Samuel Simpson,
John Stopf.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD.

FIRST DISTRICT.

John Chisholm, Alf. Robins,
David Sheppard, W. C. Burtt,
Fred Klein,
August Fiddler,
Dan. Montgomery,
Charles Ott,
William Borah.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Joseph Soffel, S. S. Goldthorp,
F. Kratt, Charles Hohimeir,
George Beltzhoover, James Richey,
Henry Wolfram, C. Conrad,
Wm. Minsinger, Louis Hauck,
H. Myers, J. Nellis,
John Wilbert, A. Lehman,
C. A. Boucher, M. Kosfeld,
Peter Soffell, S. S. Boggs,
A. Bratt, John W. Douglass,
J. Goldthorp. Daniel Beltzhoover.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Jacob Wilbert, John Baker,
Sam. Harper, Philip Lowe,
Philip Smith, George Kramer,
G. Lehman, Thomas Spee,
E. Magee, Park Bigham,
John Grayburn, J. J. McMillan,
Thomas Nelson, H. B. Smithson,
Wm. Halpin, A. P. Norton,
J. L. Bigham, Dr. John McCormick.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Nathan Broksw, John Probert,
Thomas Roesiter, Richard Perry,
Howard D. Little, Henry Bleckner,
"Squire C. I. Stauffer.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD.

John Auth, C. D. Agerter,
Louis Arin, Charles Haas,
R. H. Hemlup, William Stevens,
John Mertz, William Reames,
John Apple, David Edwards,
William Stewart.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD.

FIRST DISTRICT.

William Bond, Christian Bachman,
G. L. Holliday, L. H. Durling,
James Carnahan, Julian Maldocks,
John Graham, James Noble.

SECOND DISTRICT.

John Vaughn, J. Clark McKee,
Jonathan Thompson, Robert Smith,
Samuel McQuiggen, James Carlton,
W. M. Havis,

THIRTY-SIXTH WARD.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Capt. Wm. Irwin, J. P. Viegheller,
Philip Weaver, Adam Weaver,
Walter Ferguson, Thomas Ralph,
Thomas Fording, David Robinson,
James Fording.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Capt. James Ballentine, Samuel French,
N. Ballentine, T. J. Richardson,
James Critchlow, D. Car